THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Manchester Courier* makes the following remarks on Mr. Lethbridge's lecture on the Bengal Tenancy Bill at the East India Association:

"That measure of wholesale robbery," as the Bengal Tenancy Bill has been characterised by the leading native paper of the province, was unsparingly condemned this afternoon at a meeting of the East Indian Association, held under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The subject was introduced in an able and exhaustive paper by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who, on account of his long residence in Bengal and his practical acquaintance with the land question in all its phases, is entitled to speak with some amount of authority. Mr. Lethbridge undertook to criticise Mr. Ilberts's Bill not in the interests of any particular section of the community, but as will be readily believed with a sincere desire for the happiness and prosperity of every class of the people. The Bill proposes in brief to dispossess the landowners of Bengal of rights which the British Government has hitherto religiously recognised, and basing itself upon the theory of the three F's. It seeks to transfer them not to the actual cultivator, but to land-jobbers, whose business it will be to buy up the occupancy rights, as soon as this transaction has been sanctioned. We, therefore, may Mr. Lethbridge contend that the Bill threatens to 'turn the whole social fabric of the great agricultural community of Bengal upside down and inside out.' It will, he says, make the landlord a mere annuitant or rent-charger by giving to middle-men who are chiefly money lenders all effective control of the land, transform the tenant into a serf, and be a distinct violation of the solemn pledges given to the Zemindars by the British Government at the time of the permanent settlement.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE says:

We do not propose on this occasion to follow Mr. LETHBRIDGE through all the arguments which he uses with a view to prove that the proposed measure is fraught with the gravest evils, and that it has been formulated 'in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British Government.' It will be sufficient for the present if we say that his case as he presented it yesterday is calculated to give rise to serious reflections as to whether Mr. ILBERT'S mode of amending the existing laws affecting landlord and tenant is not open to many objections. Mr. LETHBRIDGE declares that the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are far more arbitrary in a certain direction than those of the Irish Land Acts. Without discussing that point, we may say that Mr. LETHBRIDGE has summarised them as amounting to an intention to introduce "fixity of tenure, fair rent, free sale, compensation for disturbance, abolition of power of contract, and, in fact, the solid programme of the most advanced school" into a country which differs as widely from Ireland in every political and economical aspect as it is possible to imagine. He declares emphatically that this Bill, if it should become law, will confer important rights upon a newly-created class of middlemen, and not upon the actual cultivators of the soil. Against the middlemen the cultivators will possess no rights whatever, not even those rights which they now possess against the Zemindars.

THE SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH remarks:

The Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is in some material respects a reprint of the principle of the Irish Land Act, has been abused by a section of the Anglo and Native Indian Press as a measure which threatens to create an agrarian revolution. Speaking of it the *Hindoo Patriot* stigmatises it an "ungodly measure of wholesale robbery." The paper read to-night by Mr. Lethbridge is violently antagonistic to the proposal of the Bill, which, in the view of that gentleman, sets up the arbitrary opinion of the revenue officer as the criterion of what is to be the amount of the Landlords' income, which absolutely necessitates an enormous amount of litigation, summarily sweeps away all contracts or other presumptions in favour of the landlord, and vigorously enforces all that may be in favour of the tenant. The paper was listened to with attention.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL says:

The *Statement of Objects and Reasons* (of the Bill) seems to us to exhibit, on this point, a curious struggle between greed and timidity. It professes not to infringe the Permanent Settlement, and yet at the same time endeavours to show that the Permanent Settlement was, after all, only a solemn sham, and that in reality it neither conferred nor confirmed any of those proprietary rights which the Statesmen and Judges of the last ninety years have erroneously supposed to have been assured by it to the Zemindars.

It is universally admitted that the Permanent Settlement was at first exceedingly favourable to the Government, and exceedingly hard on the Zemindars; indeed, it is not denied that very nearly every great family in Bengal was ruined by it, and that the bulk of the land changed hands under its early operation. It seems, therefore, obvious that the Government ought to make out a very strong case indeed against it before tampering with its provisions, now that at last the advantage has gone round to the side of the Zemindars from that of the Government. Not that it is to be supposed that, even now, the revenue does not gain from the general prosperity—the freedom from the Deccan Ryots Relief Acts and the like—that has resulted from it. On the contrary, we imagine no one could read the famous despatch of the Duke of Argyll on the Road Cess, without feeling convinced that the Government must sooner or later extend, rather than contract, the limits of the Bengal land revenue system.

ST. JAMES GAZETTE says:

Lord Stanley of Alderley presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the East India Association, at St. James's Hall, when Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., read a paper on "The Mischief Threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill." The reader proceeded to show that the Bill was introduced, not to meet any actual need, or even any demand; but that the quiet of the land was being disturbed to suit the visionary theories of well-meaning but unpractical men, and in defiance of the most solemn pledges of the British, so far from benefiting in the slightest degree any considerable section of the agricultural community, must inevitably involve landlords and tenants alike in one common ruin. Mr. Ilbert's proposals threatened to turn the whole social fabric of the great agricultural community of Bengal upside down and inside out. It was thought by benevolent people in England that, in attacking the Zemindars, the Government was only forcing a gang of wealthy oppressors to disgorge a portion of their ill-gotten gains; but the fact was that, out of a total of 206,000 Zemindars in Bengal, no fewer than 197,000 had an average yearly rental of about £8,638 about £320, and 441—the remainder—could alone be considered wealthy. If the Bill became law, in all human probability the present land system in Bengal would be effaced, to give the soil and its cultivators over as a prey to money-lenders and land-jobbers, who would rack-rent their under-tenants on purely commercial principles. The result must be to degrade the peasantry, now fairly and progressively prosperous, to a condition hardly better than serfdom, deprived of all the rights they were now thriving on, and grinding them down under the worst of all oppressions, the irresponsible will of grasping and unsympathetic upstarts.

WE GIVE below Mr. Dacosta's speech at the meeting [illegible]st India Association:

The Bengal Tenancy Bill is said to be the outcome of a Liberal policy; but how can that be, when it violates the most cherished of Liberal principles?—A Liberal policy upholds justice; but this Bill would inflict an undeserved wrong on a class whose unswerving loyalty and valuable services, especially in critical times such as the mutinies of 1857 and the more recent scarcity in Behar, have repeatedly been acknowledged by the Government of India. A Liberal policy is based upon honesty; but this Bill proposes that the Government, who has sold land with its proprietary rights solemnly proclaimed, should dispossess the purchaser of such rights without refunding the price received for them. A Liberal policy rests upon truth and good faith. Are we to look for truth and good faith in the statement now put forward, that the zemindars are not the proprietors of their estates, when the British Government during the last hundred years, has repeatedly and solemnly declared the contrary, and its declarations have throughout been sanctioned by the legislature and upheld by the courts of justice? Are we now to believe that those solemn declarations and their sanction by the highest authorities in the land were all false? And are we to seek for truth and good faith in the specious arguments of a lawyer unknown to fame until he was chosen to be the mouth-piece of those who contrived this iniquitous measure?

The Bill has been represented as forming an essential part of Lord Ripon's Indian policy; but, as a matter of fact, the Bill was initiated six years ago, when Lord Ripon had no connection with India and probably entertained no thought of being appointed to rule over her.

The Bill professes to improve the position of the ryot or cultivating tenant, and this plea has gained for it the support of a very large class in this country. But the plea is entirely delusive. The cultivating tenant, who now has material securities against an undue enhancement of his rent, is to be deprived of such securities by the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to have no protection whatever against the middlemen whom the Bill proposes to create with full power of rackrenting the land, and whom it destines to be the future landholders of the cultivators.

Party feeling may have observed for some the real issues of the measure; but let us hope that independent men will carefully examine the clauses of this extraordinary Bill, before they give it, or withhold from it, the weight of their sanction.

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has offered an enthusiastic welcome to Lord Ripon in the Capital of the land of the five rivers by coming out in golden characters. Well done!

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *London Gazette* according Sir Auckland Colvin permission to accept and wear the Insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanieh, which the Khedive has conferred upon him. Why should not Indians honored with foreign titles receive equal permission to wear the insignia of those titles?

THOSE WHO are interested in the cultivation of rhea will be glad to hear that M. Favier's recent invention, which satisfactorily solved the question of decortication in the green state has been followed by the discovery of a process by which the cementitious matter and outer skin can be removed. The *Times* publishes a long account of the experiments, which it says, as far as they went, were eminently satisfactory, and justify the expectation that a large enterprise in the cultivation and utilization of this particular grass is on the eve of being opened up. India is much interested in these experiments.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I. has been appointed to lecture on Indian History at the Cambridge University during the current academical year. Is he not constitutionally unfit to read Indian history aright?

THE MEMBERS of the Madras Civil Service should, a Madras paper says, experience a thrill of joy when they learn that Mr. J. Hunter Blair, late Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and now a conspicuous man of taste and fashion in London town, has obtained by the votes of ladies, whose opinion has been invited, a high position in the poll for the "handsomest man in England," which is being taken by the *Sporting Times*, better known as the "Pink' un." How little was this Adonis known in India for his beauty!

THE OTHER DAY a Burmese advocate was fined one rupee for gaming in a common gaming-house, and the question came before the Judicial Commissioner whether he ought not to be dismissed, as he had been convicted of a criminal offence. The Judicial Commissioner observed:—"There is great judicial authority for describing gaming as immoral, because the practice tends to the ruin of families. But as many respectable persons stake their money on games on hazard, it would, I think, be going too far to suspend an advocate because of his indulgence in such practices." The advocate was accordingly warned and discharged.

IT IS STATED that the East Indian Railway authorities have refused to make any concession whatever in the direction of cheapening the passenger fares over their line during the Exhibition period. The G. I. P. Railway were quite willing to co-operate in arranging a cheap excursion tariff, but owing to the refusal of the East Indian management the proposal falls to the ground, and there is no hope of people getting to the Exhibition unless by payment of the full ordinary passenger fares.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

THE LAHORE CHURCH GAZETTE makes an attack on the custom of English ladies wearing Swami jewellery:—

If English ladies were only acquainted with the filthy legends which attach to the history of the Hindu deities, whose ugly idols are engraven on the Swami necklaces, we feel sure they would not allow them a place in the decoration of their persons. For Durga, and Devi, and Vishnu, and Kali have no moral right to find a place on the neck or arm of a pure-minded English lady. . . . We have known English ladies, whose Protestant convictions were so strong that they regarded a cross, or a crucifix, or a "Virgin and child," as the most marked emblems of Romanism, and yet who had no scruples in wearing, on their fair necks, a great, big, bouncing representation of the abominable Kali, suspended from an idolatrous necklace, embracing a set from idols from the Hindu Pantheon, it is difficult, we admit, to attempt to interfere with what has become a popular article of Indian trade; but there is no reason why the Indian Jewelers, who now make their fortunes in the manufacture and sale of Swami jewellery, should not be encouraged to produce similar decorations in designs of distinctively Christain art. Messrs. Cox and Co's books of ecclesiastical diagrams and monograms will alone supply an endless variety of designs, which would be far more effective than Hindu idols, however fat. The Oriental effect could be still maintained, and by encouraging the sale of Swami jewellery with Christian designs, the present disgusting and abhorrent practice would be gradually discontinued. . . . Is it too much to ask that the Christian ladies of India will do their utmost to discourage the use of Swami jewellery, and do all they can to encourage the Indian workman to exhibit his skill in decorations of a Christian character?

Will this denunciation send the jewellery out of fashion?

IN ADDITION to his gift of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees towards the cost of erecting the new Obstretic Hospital, Mr. Cama has intimated his intention of giving Rs. 25,000 to found acholarships for women. Blessed be he that gives with both hands!

A LETTER from Muscat says that the Imaum has sent an expedition against the tribes who assisted his brother, Abdul Azeez, in the late rebellion and attack on the capital. The expedition, which is under the commands of the Imaum's son left Muscat on the 3rd instant. Up to the date of writing, nothing had been heard of their movements.

THE PIONEER has the following:

We can, state with absolute confidence that, so far from Lord Ripon's attitude being one of mere acquiescence in such a course, he is above all things anxious that the matter shall be submitted to Parliament, and has more than once pressed such a decision urgently upon the concurrence of the India Office and the Cabinet. We may go further indeed and express an equally confident belief that the Viceroy will make yet one more effort to decide this phase of the question in a way that a most important section of the opponents of the Bill are imperious in desiring.

This, if true, means that the Ilbert Bill is not likely to be passed this session.

ABOUT A MONTH ago seven Chinamen were charged before the Mixed Courts at Sanghai, with the theft of a quantity of deep sea telegraph cable, the property of two local companies. The thieves are mostly divers and wreckers. They had good boats and were well provided with files, heavy hammers, and cold

chisels. The chief thief is said to be able to dive into and do work in 100 feet depth of water !

THE FAMOUS Ramabai spent several days at Oxford. She was the guest of Prof. Max Muller. The extraordinary power of her memory, and the fluency and correctness with which she speaks Sanskrit, and composes extempore Sanskrit poetry in the most difficult metres, surprised all who saw her.

THURSDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING SONG will be sung at the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition :

CANTATA.

Sons of the Ganges ! lo ! a day of mirth
And happy augury
Hath dawned upon our Eastern sky,
And all the nations of the populous earth,
Knit in the sacred bands
Of peace and gentle thoughts, have joined harmonious hands.
Songs of the Ganges ! raise
A joyous hymn of praise,
And let your heads with flowers your lips with songs, be crowned ;
For all the nations round,
On which doth shine day's go'den star,
Have sent their tribes from far

With sister voices sweet to swell the peaceful sound
See where India, like a bride,
Her jewelled arms doth open wide,
With heart of welcome greeting all
That come to her high festival.
Brother nations ! with us meet,
Here the solemn work complete
By our joyful hands begun,
Born of what this day is done.
Before our glad prophetic eyes
What glorious years to come in long procession [rise.

Hail sweet Concord, nurse of good
Universal brotherhood !
Fount of wealth and rich increase,
And the smiling arts of Peace.
Lo from the East a light is springing
A son of hope and promise fair,
Illuming all the earth, and flinging
A heavenly radiance thro' the air !

Echoes of the mighty sound,
Commingled nations choral strain,
Across the mountains and the main
Shall to Britain's isle rebound.
Greeting her whom heaven hath crowned
O'er the Ganges realm to reign.
O mother ! as the tuneful message flies
Our hearts are moved within us, softly rise
Unbidden tears and dim our grateful eyes.
Hark to the cry of prayer and praise
That all in chorus raise,
Prince and peasant, great and mean,
GOD SAVE OUR EMPRESS-QUEEN.

Shout ! a noble work is done !
Join the thunder of the gun !
Wave a hundred banners high,
For the prosperous hour is nigh
When in peaceful rivalry
Invention, Art, and Labour meet
And for a bloodless palm compete.
Such grace, Victoria, hath thy guardian power
Given to this city of thine Indian land ;
Nor shall the peaceful honours of this hour
Yield to Oblivion's touch or Time's defacing hand.

W. T. W.

A FRIEND writes to us as follows :

That great wise-acre the *Pioneer* indites :

" Bengal could never be so cheaply administered if it were subject to periodical settlement. But considering the blessing which the Bengal Zamindars enjoy in their *exemption from official interference*, and especially in their security from that dreadful form of slow torture called a land-revenue settlement it does seem *rather* unreasonable that they will not agree to meet *the Government* half-way on the question of *tenant*-rights How gladly would a Burdwan landlord for example accept all the clauses of the Rent Bill if coupled with the assurance that his present light (of course) assessment should be fixed in perpetuity and &c.'

What a Daniel at the desk is here ! Can the force of nature any farther go ! Readers of the *Patriot* ! Let us give three cheers for the *Pioneer* !

The Editor of the above journal has the following refreshing news for our friends and constituents down here. Regarding the registration of proprietory title in land he says :

" All this is working up towards a cadastral survey for Bengal—a colossal undertaking *which must be grappled* with sooner or later. The cost will fall, *of course*,, upon the zemindars, and in this way the Government can [query may ?] *recoup* itself to *some* extent for the loss entailed by the Permanent Settlement. *The road and public works cess marks a considerable step taken in this direction already* * * * * In fact the cess for the whole Province amounts to 70 lakhs or nearly 20 per cent upon the land revenue (let the Burdwan landlord hear it !) *and there is every reason to believe that it will be raised a good deal higher as the re-valuations proceed.*'

Is it any body's business to contradict this ? We think the impression largely prevails that the contributions in the columns of the *Pioneer* may be traced to very influential quarters. And there must be some significance attached to such utterances when going uncontradicted by those who ought to care for the reputation of Government.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Babu Romanath Seal, Sub-Judge, Tipperah. He was suffering long from diabetes. He was a discriminating judge and an excellent man.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the Government of India, with the object of giving European and Eurasian lads the opportunity of qualifying as mechanics and tradesmen, has decided, as a tentative measure, to entertain 12 apprentices, to be trained—8 as Carpenters, Fitters, Smiths, Turners, and Moulders, in the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, near Calcutta ; and 4 as Tanners, Curriers, Saddlers, and Smiths in the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore. Why should not similar opportunity for practical training be given to natives ?

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Orient*. It is interesting and readable.

AT THE BYCULLA CLUB, Bombay, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was weighed and wrote his weight, 10 stone 8lbs., in the record-book.

IT IS STATED that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite, displayed a most laudable desire during the voyage of the *Cathay* to make themselves acquainted with the native language. A class was formed for daily study, under the direction of a well known planter, Mr. Hennessey, who has every reason to be proud of the progress made by his illustrious pupils in so short a time.

THE EXHIBITION AND XMAS holidays will be combined in the Moffussil. The Civil Courts will be closed from the 23rd December to the 3rd January. The pay in December may be given before the closing of the courts. Will no Exhibition holidays be allowed to the public offices in Calcutta ?

FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Babu Brojendralal Das three prospectuses for three publications. These prospectuses ought properly to come under the head of advertisement.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :

Among rules for the issue of tickets for the Exhibition occurs the following :—" Any gentleman purchasing single tickets for himself and a lady of his family will be allowed to purchase additional tickets for other *bonafide* member of his family at Rs. 10 each.' How do you reconcile the practice with this rule ? A native Hindu gentleman called at the office of the Exhibition to purchase five season tickets one for himself, one for his son and two for his brother and his son. The ticket vendor demanded fifty rupees for the two tickets for the two brothers and twenty rupees for the two sons. Being member of a joint family as all Hindus are—ought not the demand to have been limited to Rs. 25 for the first tickets and Rs. 30 for the remaining three tickets ? I need scarcely say the intending purchaser gave up the idea of purchasing tickets in disgust.

We believe this rule has been followed in other cases. We cannot understand why our correspondent has been differently dealt with.

A BEHAR CORRESPONDENT writes :

" What about the promise made in a late Resolution of the Government of India that upper subordinates of the Department of Public Works shall be appointed to the grade of temporary engineers. Not one such appointment has been since made in the Bengal Establishment. Will there be no redress for the grievances of these poor subordinates ?"

WE HAVE again received an authenticated communication, which contains some serious charges against the sub-divisional Officer of Ghattal. If the inhabitants have substantial complaints, they ought to petition Government on the subject.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Meerut :

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at this place at 4½ P. M. of the 27th instant. There was a good gathering on the station platform of all the military officers of the place. His Royal Highness was honored with a salute of eleven guns—the honor due to his rank as a Major General. The house selected for the residence of the Duke is that now occupied by General Bright. Of course there was no public reception, no address giving of any kind. At the station the heads of the Departments were introduced to the Prince as well as the commanding officers and their staff. The Magistrate issued tickets to the native gentlemen to wait upon the Duke at the platform. There were both Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen present, unfortunately no Hindu gentlemen was presented to the Duke. This invidious distinction has given rise to many rumours. One thing is that the Hindus never try to pester the officials, the other is that the *sarcar* stand in fear of the Mahomedans and therefore it always tries to win their favor.

WE HAVE before us the first three numbers of a new Bengali periodical newly started in Calcutta under the designation of the " Brahman." The object of the paper is to introduce the public to the rites and ceremonies observed by the old Aryans and revive the practices now much neglected. The object and tendency of the paper will be best understood by reference to the topics treated in the three numbers before us. The language of the periodical is easy idiomatic, and flowing Bengali.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was entertained by His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar with great *eclat*. His Highness presented some tiger skins and a massive gold chain and star to the Duke and the Duchess a gold chain. At Delhi they had a splendid reception, a large concourse including several native Princes, amongst them the Nawab of Loharu, a member of the old royal family of Delhi. The royal party were entertained at luncheon by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

IT IS STATED THAT the Government has resolved to establish a new sanitarium on the Sakar-Pathai plateau, 300 feet above sea level, 4½ miles from Lanowli station, at only half an hour's tonga drive.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Babu Krishna Behary Sen, the editor of the *Liberal* and brother of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, has been appointed non-official Native Member of the Outstill Commission. He represents the Temperance party of Bengal. We still hope that the Rev. Mr. Evans will be associated with the Commission.

SATURDAY 24TH, NOVEMBER.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE have recommended to the Government of India to observe Thursday next as a public holiday in honor of the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the capital. On the evening of that day the illumination and fire-works will take place.

WE THANK the Tirhoot Landholders' Association for a copy of their petition against the Tenancy Bill. It is well argued.

BABU RADHANATH CHANGKAKOTI of Dibrughur has sent us a copy of his letter on the Assam Rent Bill. We will take a future opportunity to notice the letter.

MUNSHI GOLAM MAHOMED has composed a welcome song in English in honor of their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The song is an outpouring of the heart of the writer.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a flying sheet in Bengali, entitled the *Satya Dharma*. It is written with great fervour.

THERE WERE 247 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th November, of which 17 were from cholera, 1 from small pox, 95 from fevers, 21 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from spleen diseases, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 54. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 3. The average of daily mortality was 35·2.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent :

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Krishnaghur was held at the local Anglo Vernacular school at 3 P. M., on Sunday last, for the purpose of according reception to Babu Ambica Charan Sen, late student of the Cirencester Agricultural College. The meeting was largely attended, and Government officers of all ranks mustered strong, on the occasion. The chair was occupied by Babu Amirta Lal Chatterjee, the popular Subordinate Judge of Nudden, and after a few speeches made Babu Ambica Charan Sen briefly expressed some of his ideas that arose in his mind during his scholastic career in England. He intimated to the meeting that although several zemindars of Eastern Bengal have kindly promised pecuniary help in furtherance of his educational scheme, he for the present would stick to the Government service.

WE HAVE received a copy of the proceedings connected with the distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students of the Maharaja of Mysore's Sanskrit College which took place on the 31st October last. The Dewan presided and delivered an excellent speech in Canarese, which we are sorry we cannot insert for want of space. Eleven palace scholarships were given besides five more scholarships for special qualifications. Some of the Pundits present also delivered addresses.

WE HAVE received a copy of the representation which the Sindh Sabha of Kurrachi have presented to the Commissioner of Sindh regarding the outrageous conduct of the 3rd Beluchi Regiment stationed at Hyderabad. The paper is well reasoned and the grievance calls for serious notice.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, November 23.—A German Socialist called Wolff was charged yesterday at Bow Street Police station with being in possession of an infernal machine with which he intended to blow up the German Embassy in London.

24.—Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the British Government to delay the evacuation of British troops from Egypt, pending the development of events in the Soudan. The orders for the evacuation have been therefore countermanded.

27.—It is currently reported that negotiations are proceeding between the English and French Governments with a view to mediation between France and China. Orders have been given for the British naval squadron in Chinese waters to be reinforced.

30.— An accomplice of Wolff, the German Socialist recently charged with the intention of blowing up the German Embassy, a man called Bondurand, appeared before the Magistrates, at Bow Street, yesterday, and gave evidence for the Crown. He said that the explosive had been placed in the German Embassy with the view of afterwards giving information to the police and receiving a reward.

Paris, November 27.—Great excitement exists here owing to the reticence of Government with respect to the relations with China. A ministerial statement on the subject is expected to be made to-morrow. Negotiations at Tamatave are at a standstill, the French Government insisting upon its previous demands being complied with.

Berlin, November 29.—The Emperor of Germany has telegraphed to the King of Spain thanking him for the cordial reception accorded to the Imperial Prince and assuring him of his life-long friendship.

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WE THANK Messrs. H. C. Gangooly and Co. of Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, for a copy of their Card Almanack for 1884. The getting-up of the Almanack is excellent and has all the appearance of the production of an English firm.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Indian Telegraph Guide No. XXI, December, 1883. 2. A Hand-Book on Mensuration. By Ramratan Lal—(Shajihanpore). 3. The Land of the Five Rivers and Scindh. By David Ross C. I. E. F. R. G. S. 4. A Lecture on Vedantism. By Dvijadas Dutta, M. A. 5. Messrs. H. C. Gangooly and Co.'s Card Almanack for 1884. 6. The "Brahmana"—a Bengali journal for the revival of Aryan learning and old Aryan customs and usages. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 3. 7. Ki Kurtabya—or what to do?—An Essay in Bengali on the necessity of a Political-Organization for India. By Hurrymohun Banerjea. 8. Upanyas Rutnabali—or the Fiction Serial, Vol. I, No. 5. By Damoodur Mookerjea. 9. Messrs. Dickenson and Co.'s monthly Price List of printing paper, cards &c. for November 1883. 10. Bunga-Durshun—a Bengali monthly, No. 103, for Kartick 1290 B. E.

FOLLOWING the example of the Lahore *Tribune* the *Sunjibini* and the *Indian Mirror* in its Sunday edition have come out in golden ink in honor of Lord Ripon.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1883.

OUR QUEEN'S SON.

THIS is the third time a son of our beloved Queen-Empress has honored her Indian Empire with his august presence. About fourteen years ago India was for the first time honored with a Royal visit. Before H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh no other prince of the Royal House of Britain had ever come to this land of the early fathers of the human race. The enthusiasm which greeted H. R. H. wherever he went was as intense as it was deep-seated. The Indians from their early history are devoted to loyalty. In the exuberance of their loyalty they have even deified the crowned monarch. When the Mogul fell and the English assumed the sceptre, a company of Merchant Princes swayed the destinies of the people; it was not given to the poor Indians to realize the Royal grandeur in the person of the new Rulers. He had a hazy and distant notion that the "Kumpani" but represented the Crown of England in a vicarious manner, that the Governor-General was the servant of the "Kumpani," that the officers of Government were also the servants of the "Kumpani." It was not until the Military Revolution of '57 that the "Kumpani" gave place to the direct rule of the Crown, and then it dawned for the first time upon the Indian mind that the people of India were the immediate subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom. The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh was the first manifestation of the Queen's affection for Her Indian subjects in a visible representation of Her Britannic Majesty in the person of one of her sons. The interest was greatly heightened when about eight years after, the Duke of Edinburgh was followed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Heir Apparent to the Crown, the future Monarch of England and India. There was not a corner of India, which did not glow with enthusiasm and loyalty on the advent of the First Prince of the Crown. Princes, noblemen, and the masses all vied with each other in according a warm and fitting welcome to their future sovereign. The advent of the third Prince, though not a novelty, is an event which has a peculiar interest in itself. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught does not come for pleasure, he comes with a higher object—he comes from a sense of duty and for study. He does not come as a mere pageant to gratify the curiousity of the people of India; he comes as an officer of Her Majesty, as one of those, to whom is entrusted the great work of protecting the Indians from external attack and internal disturbance; he brings the sword to keep the peace and defend loyalty; he sets a noble example to the princes and chiefs of India that employment in the service of one's own sovereign and country is no degradation, and that a Prince only exalts himself when he recognizes his duties as a man and a subject. The Duke of Connaught will have opportunities for studying the Indian people and institutions, which his elder brothers had not had. Their stay was necessarily not long; they made a sort of holiday excursion, but such will not be the character of the Duke of Connaught's visit. Having accepted duties in India H. R. H. will necessarily reside in India for some time to come, and he will therefore have extended opportunities for studying the peculiar characteristics of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. His Royal Highness has already given proof of his earnest desire to know India not merely as a casual traveller but as an attentive student. We are told that he has commenced to study Indian languages, and the language is a key to a nation's character. His Royal Highness is said to be naturally of an inquisitive turn of mind, and he will find much in this country of ancient relics and memories to interest him. If he likes the study of languages, he cannot find a richer, more copious and more interesting language than the Sanskrit, which the people here venerate as the language of the Gods. If he is a lover of nature, he will find in different parts of India the beauties and glories of nature to the best advantage. If he takes interest in the human race, he will find humanity at different stages of civilization, progress, and development in this vast Indian continent. If he wishes to note the improvements, which have followed the century of British rule in this country, he will see much that redounds to the credit of the spirit of that rule, and reflects worthily the wise and beneficent policy which has marked that rule. If he cares to study the laws, ancient and modern, which govern India, the working of its courts, its magistracy, its police, and its general administrative machinery, he will find a subject, ample and serious enough to engage his close attention. Turn to whatever subject Her Royal Highness may, he will find an extensive field, a never-ending vista of problems for the amelioration of the condition of Her Majesty's subjects in India. From what he has already seen H. R. H. has doubtless perceived that the loyalty of the people of India to the Throne of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is genuine, deep and intense, and the more he will know them, the more he will, we feel convinced, find them worthy of interest and affection. He is the first son of Her Majesty, who has brought the partner of his joys and cares to this dependency of England, and when a double pair of eyes shooting from the Throne will see the Indians in their every-day life!—not merely the white-washed figures presented to the view of their Royal brothers, who preceded them, we have ample reasons to feel that they will see the reality, and send a faithful picture of it to their and our Queen-Mother. It is this feature of the present Royal visit which interests us greatly. In the name of the people of India we give their Royal Highnesses a hearty and loyal welcome.

THE VICEROY.

NEVER in the history of British rule in India has the Viceroy been welcomed back from his summer retreat with greater popular rejoicings than Lord Ripon was on his return to the capital on Saturday last. The reception thus given was unique. From early morn natives of all classes, particularly students, began to flock at the Howrah Station, some with flags in their hands bearing expressions of welcome, and the crowd as might be expected was full of life and animation. Conch shells, bells and other instruments sent forth sounds of rejoicing. There were also bands of Native musicians interspersed here and there. Loud cheers greeted their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon as they alighted from the Railway carriage, and also along the line of their progress Flowers and garlands were also showered upon them. At Government House they were welcomed by the *elite* of the Native community. His Excellency the Viceroy looked quite fresh and cheerful. At night many houses in the Native town were illuminated, and there were here and there fire-works on a small scale. The Police generally behaved well, there was only one *contretemps* at Howrah. A friend who was at Howrah tells us that at first some Native gentlemen were not admitted by the Police into the Railway platform, but the moment this was brought to the notice of Mr. Grimley, the present Magistrate of Howrah, this mistake was rectified. In Calcutta the conduct of the Police was exemplary. The Volunteers we were glad to observe did not go altogether unrepresented. The Railway Volunteers at Howrah presented arms to His Excellency, and in Calcutta the Secretariat and the Martinere Volunteers turned out with some men of the Mounted Rifles.

This outburst of enthusiasm and loyalty on the part of the Native population of Calcutta is not without a moral. We have said that the reception accorded to Lord Ripon on his return to the capital is unprecedented. There were before him Governors-General and Viceroys, who conferred on the people of India most substantial benefits. Lord Cornwallis gave Bengal the political charter, under which she has prospered so much, and introduced the administrative system, which forms the basis of the great edifice of the empire. Lord William Bentinck identified himself with the children of the soil, and contributed much to their material and moral advancement. Lord Dalhousie, though a stern despot, and opposed to the maintenance of Indian dynasties in the country, was still the author of the great improvements, which have almost changed the face of the empire. Lord Canning re-established the empire, and saved the people from the fiery strides of a ruthless vengeance. But none of them ever received from the people such demonstrations of their loyalty and affection as have greeted Lord Ripon on the present occasion. They were honored on the eve of their departure, but if they were temporarily absent from the capital, they used to go and come back without any stir among the people.

In the case of Lord Ripon it has been otherwise, and why? He is doubtless a good man, but others before him were good. He is polite and amiable, but others before him were polite and amiable. He is conciliatory and just, but others before him were conciliatory and just. He is sympathizing and friendly, but others before him were sympathizing and friendly. He strongly adheres to the behests of the Queen's Proclamation in the administration of the country, but others before him did the same. He is an advocate of peace and progress, but others before him were advocates of peace and progress. He has the courage of his convictions, but others before him shewed similar courage of their convictions. He has assumed more the role of a friend of the people than a mere ruler, but others before him did the same. Then why this difference? It is to be partly accounted for by the growing intelligence of the people and their growing appreciation of the character of their rulers, and partly by the unfortunate attitude of the non-official European community on the present occasion. They are not antagonistic to the Europeans; they are quite aware that they are much indebted to them, and they thrive under their genial influence. If British India has so much prospered under British rule, its prosperity is due not merely to the wise and beneficent policy of the Government alone, but also to British capital, British energy, British example, and British cooperation. The thinking portion of the native community are therefore exceedingly sorry that at this moment there should a breach between them and the Europeans. They are, however, still more sorry that this breach is attributed to the Viceroy, whose single-mindedness of purpose can not justly be assailed by his worst enemies. He has sought to govern the country in accordance with the noble principles of the Proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. The opponents of Lord Ripon's policy profess the most devoted loyalty to the Throne. At public meetings they demonstrate their loyalty by singing the National Anthem, and yet they forget the allegiance they owe to the Queen's Viceroy. If they are dissatisfied with a particular measure of His Excellency, they are quite at liberty

to express their dissatisfaction but they exceed the bounds of legitimate and constitutional opposition, when they transfer their censure of the policy of the Viceroy to his person. None for instance could have greater cause for complaint against a particular branch of Lord Ripon's policy than the zemindars of Bengal, and yet they are loyal to the core. They readily and cheerfully render unto Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, and Cæsar will doubtless consider this phase of Native loyalty when deciding the fate of the zemindars. The native demonstrations which have taken place in the capital of the empire and elsewhere are a protest against the personal hostility offered to the Viceroy by the European community, not, we repeat, from a feeling of race-antagonism, but from a sense of justice and devoted loyalty.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

V.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

"One of the greatest difficulties to be met with in dealing with the rent question in Bengal," the Lieutenant Governor justly remarks, "is the question of subletting. It is possible that by accurately defining the class who, as occupancy ryots, will be entitled to sublet, that difficulty may be lessened; and, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that while those who retain a substantial cultivating interest in the holding should be regarded as occupancy ryots, all those owners of occupancy rights who never got possession for the *bona fide* purposes of cultivation, or who, having originally been cultivators, have divorced themselves from direct connection with, or responsibility for, the cultivation of the holding, should be classed as tenure-holders. It is to be remembered that the late supreme and present High Court have declared "any tenure by title deeds or by the custom of the country, transferable by sale," to be an under-tenure, while the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the Courts look on persons who have not got possession for *bona fide* purposes of cultivation in the light of tenure-holders. It seems, therefore, to Mr. Rivers Thompson that a definition on the lines he proposes would not only be in accordance with the prevailing judicial opinions on the subject, but would also establish an intelligible demarcation line between the cultivator and the mere rent-receiver, which would hold good in the great majority of, if not in all, cases. Such a definition would also have the great advantage of classing as tenure-holders mahajuns and other non-agricultural purchasers of occupancy rights, whose ryots would then become ordinary ryots, saved by the provisions of the Bill applicable to their class from the worst evils of rack-renting, and capable of acquiring occupancy rights in course of time." The weakest point of the present Bill is that it openly encourages subletting. The practical effect of this measure will be to reduce the actual cultivators of the soil to absolute pauperism. The Lieutenant-Governor purposes to remedy this evil. But the remedy proposed by His Honor will we fear prove worse than the disease. His Honor would convert the occupancy tenant into a tenure-holder, and give the Korfa ryot or the immediate cultivator the right of occupancy. In the first place the Lieutenant-Governor admits "that this proposal would tend to increase indefinitely the chain of middlemen between the proprietor and the actual cultivator." But, His Honor says, "the increase, however, would be nominal, for the non-cultivating occupancy ryot is already in fact a middleman, while middlemen, divorced from all connection with tillage, are rarely in these provinces, owing to the pressure of population on the soil, recruited from the cultivating classes. Besides, even if middlemen are created the condition of the actual cultivator under them would be better (if the proposals which the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently makes be accepted) than under rack-renting occupancy ryots, who are middlemen in all but the name." If the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion be carried out, it would break the present relations between the landlord and the tenant. The occupancy ryot has always been understood to be one who has an immediate interest in the soil. What claim has he to the occupation of the land, if he does not cultivate? If he be a money-lender or a speculator, he has no claim to the consideration of the zemindar. The occupancy holding is not like other immovable property, a fair matter of bargain, or speculation, but a cultivating tenure, and if the holder ceases to cultivate it or to have a substantial interest in its cultivation, he cannot fairly claim a right in it. The principle of the occupany right created by Act X of 1859 was the missed real point because it did not make the cultivation of the soil the condition for the accrual of the right. Now that fresh legislation is to be made on the subject, this defect ought to be rectified. But it will create a new evil if it be amended in the way proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor's proposal would vest valuable property in a man, who has no just claim to it, who will pay no consideration for it, who will practically usurp the right of the landlord and will become by a mere accident a co-partner with the latter.

We have neither time nor space to go into the details of the Lieutenant Governor's scheme, but we do not hesitate to say that His Honor's scheme instead of simplifying will complicate matters. Apart from the gross injustice to the zemindar of depriving him of the proprietary right in the soil by creating the existing occupancy ryot as a co-proprietor, a right to which the latter has no just claim, and which neither the Permanent Settlement Regulations nor the existing laws justify, the creation of a sub-occupancy right under the original occupancy tenant will create a variety of difficulties, which the Lieutenant-Governor we fear has not duly considered. How is the question of the enhancement of rent of the two classes of occupancy ryots to be regulated? Should the right of the landlord to enhanced rent be curtailed in order to relieve the occupancy ryot of the second degree? If so, on what legal or moral grounds? Then if an occupancy holding be transferable, should the *kurfa* ryot be allowed to transfer his holding? Again, as the Bill is framed, in case of such transfer, who should have the right of pre-emption, the landlord or the occupancy tenant of the first degree? Should the landlord be deprived of the right of chosing his own tenant? Should all *kurfa* ryots be allowed the occupancy right irrespective of the rule of 12 years' continued possession? If so, very few *kurfa* ryots will acquire that right, for most of them hold from year to year or for a term of years, and as the case stands the occupancy right cannot accrue under such conditions. The subject is so complicated that we are surprised that such an experienced officer as the Lieutenant-Governor should make a proposal of this kind without weighing well the *pros and cons*. In 1876 Sir Richard Temple made a similar proposal for dealing with the how ladars of Backergunge, but he gave up the idea as he apprehended political trouble. We make the following extract from Sir Richard Temple's minute on the subject:

A question has been submitted by the Board of Revenue regarding "haola" tenures in the deltaic district of Backergunge. A haola tenure means the grant by the landlord of a certain limited area of waste land to a small agricultural capitalist, called the "haoladar," in order that he may reclaim it. He settles down some cultivators on the land, advances them some little money wherewith to erect homesteads, buys ploughs and cattle, and gives them seed for sowing the food-crops, and the like. He collects rents from them year by year, and pays some quit-rent to the landlord. The rents realizable by the haoladar from the culivator follow the conditions of all other rents. The quit-rent payable by him to the landlord is generally variable, and may be enhanced according to circumstances. The permanency, however, of his tenure as haoladar, and his position as middleman between the landlord and the cultivator, is, as I understand, not open to question. So long as he pays the quit rent to the landlord he may keep his tenure and make his own arrangements with the cultivators.

2. Such is the general case with the haola tenures in private estates permanently settled.

3. But there are many estates, some belonging to Government and others to private persons, in which the dues receivable by Government are temporarily settled for terms of 20 and 30 years from time to time. Some of these have been leased to farmers. A new settlement is now being made of the Government revenue, and the settlement officers are at the same time fixing the rents payable by the cultivators. In most of these estates there are haola tenures, and as a new settlement is being made, a question has arisen as to whether the settlement officer has a right to determine the rents receivable by the haoladars from the cultivators, as well as the quit-rent payable by the haoladars. The haoladars, who constitute an important class, while admitting the right of the settlement officer to revise the haola quit-rent, yet strongly object to the rents of the cultivators being fixed by the settlement officer, alleging that this matter should be left to be arranged between the haoladars and the cultivators. On the other hand it is urged that these cultivators are entitled to have their rents fixed by settlement, as all other cultivators.

4. After considering all that is submitted by the Board of Revenue, I think that, wherever a real haola tenure has arisen, the right of the haoladar to settle the rents with his cultivators, without interference from the settlement officer, must be allowed. This right arises from the nature of the case and the custom of the country. If this were not allowed, I should apprehend, after consulting the Collector, that some trouble might arise in the district.

Will the present Legislature be more daring than Sir Richard Temple was?

THE CENSUS OF BENGAL.

IN the present article we propose to discuss the results of the Census, which certainly present many interesting features. Mr. Bourdillon says, that the last census certainly is much more correct than that of 1872, just as it is to be expected that the census of 1891 will be more accurate than that of 1881. He assigns three principal causes for the improvement—namely, (1) the more careful scrutiny of the village lists, and the preparation of the village registers; (2) the elaborate numbering of the houses; (3) the checking of the entries made at the preliminary enumeration. "The figures on every subject," observes Mr. Bourdillon "accord very closely with the conclusions drawn by experienced observers from known facts. Wherever there has been any discrepancy, it has given way on closer inspection, or a probable simple explanation has been found." These are certainly plausible reasons, but we have no more faith in the Census of 1881 than we had in that of 1872.

The total area included within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal is 193,198 square miles, and the total population of this area as enumerated on the 17th February 1881 is 69,536,861 or in round numbers, 69½ millions. The distribution of the population according to provinces is as follows: Bengal Proper, 51·20 per cent; Behar, 33·25 per cent.; Chota Nagpore, 6·07 per cent.; Orissa, 5·36 per cent.; Feudatory States, 4·09. The most populous Division is Patna, which contains a population of upwards of 15 millions, or more than the province of Oudh; and the most populous district is Mymensingh, which contains upwards of 3 million inhabitants. The average density of the population of the entire Province is 371·41 persons to the square mile, in Bengal Proper the density is 305·57 per cent. the square mile; in Behar 523·96; in Orissa 412·10; in Chota Nagpore 156·72; while in the Feudatory State it is only 77·67. The most densely populated rural district is Howrah, where the village density is 1,130 persons to the square mile. The number of houses in the Province is 11,645,383. The population of Bengal as ascertained at the census of 1872, was 62,705,718. There has thus been an increase in 9 years of 10·89 per cent. in the population of the Province. One division only, that of Burdwan shows an absolute decrease which is attributed to the ravages of the epidemic fevers. Of the entire population of the Province, 65·36 per cent. are Hindus, 31·21 per cent. are Mahomedans, ·18 per cent. are Christians, and ·22 per cent. are Buddhists; the followers of all other religions making up 3·01 of the whole. No change of importance has occurred in the distribution of any of the religions since 1872. But the returns show the progress made in the spread of Christianity during the last nine years. In 1872 the number of persons returned as Christians was 91,063, while by 1881 this number has increased to 128,135, showing an advance of 40·71 per cent. The class of Native Christians has risen from 52,063 in 1872 to

86,306 in 1881. The spread of Christianity, is confined to the Sonthal Perganas and Chota Nagpore, which is largely inhabited by the aboriginal Kols. The returns relating to the conjugal condition of the people exhibit that in Bengal marriage is twice as common among females and half as common again among males as in Europe; while the number of widows is more than twice as great as in Europe. The practice of early marriage of boys is far more prevalent among the Hindus than among members of any other religion; while both Hindus and Mahomedans marry their daughters at a very early age. The average difference of age in England between husband and wife is only about 2½ years; but in Bengal each husband is on an average eight years older than his wife. This circumstance helps to account for the comparatively large proportion borne by males to females in the local population, for it is a well established physiological law that where the difference of age of the husband and the wife is great, a high proportion of male births must take place. The mean duration of married life is not widely different in Bengal from that found to exist in Europe. There is no reason to suspect the existence of widespread polygamy in the Province, as the figures give a proportion of 1,002 more wives to every 1,000 husbands. Among Mahomedans, however, the porportion is 1,033 wives to every 1,000 husbands. Out of the 69½ million persons found in Bengal on the night of the census, only 1·14 per cent. had been born outside the Province. Mr. Bourdillon truly remarks that "there is probably no country in the world whence emigration is so scanty, and in which the persons born outside the limits bear so small a proportion to the whole body of its inhabitants." It appears that of the immigrants from other Provinces of India, the North-Western Provinces claim 331,933. We should very much like to know the number of Bengali immigrants into the North-Western Provinces.

The attempt to collect information concerning the occupations of the people yielded very poor and unsatisfactory results. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with regret that the statistics compiled in 1881 have not made any addition to the knowledge obtained in 1872. The returns are admitted to be of little or no value among Hindus, 49·28 per cent. of the population capable of work are said to be engaged in agriculture; while among Mahomedans, the proportion of agriculturists reaches the high figure of 62·81 per cent. It is useless to comment upon apparently unreliable figures like these. An attempt to collect statistics of the spread of education was made for the first time in Bengal in the census of 1881. It appears that taking both series together, out of every 1,000 persons in the Province only 15 are under instruction, and 29 more are able to read and write; while no less than 955 are altogether illiterate. Judged by the census figures, the standard of education is much higher among the Hindus than among Mussulmans. But the educational standard is, as might have been expected, much higher among Christians than among any other people. There is, however, much ignorance among Native Christians in spite of the efforts of Mission schools. As regards the condition of female education in the Province Mr. Bourdillon writes:—"In every 10,000 Hindu women and girls only 9 are at school, and only 16 can read and write, leaving 9,975 who are entirely illiterate. The condition of the Mahomedan female population, however, is worse, for in every 10,000 of them only 7 are learning and 10 can read and write; so that 9,983 have no learning whatever." The Lieutenant-Governor points out that no effort is being spared to promote the advance of primary education, and that the grant for primary schools has been increased by a lakh of rupees in each of the past three years, and now stands at 7 lakhs.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

III.

THIS Chapter deals with the subject of indegenous schools. The despatch of the Court of Directors in 1854 recognised the fact that "throughout all ages learned Hindus and Muhammadans have devoted themselves to teaching with little other remuneration than a bare subsistence." The Education Commission remark: "Without attempting any elaborate examination of the different religious classes which make up the 254 millions of India, it may be generally affirmed that the indigenous system of education is confined to the Hindus, Muhammadans, and Sikhs. The Hindu community, whose system demands chief attention, numbers 188 millions. The Muhammadans number 50 millions, of whom more than 23 millions are found in Bengal and Assam, and 11½ millions in the Punjab. The Sikh population numbers 1,850,000, of whom more than 1,700,000 are to be found in the Punjab. These three classes of the community, aggregating nearly 240 millions, form 95 per cent. of the entire population of India outside Burma." In the opinion of the Commission a general uniformity of character may be traced throughout the Empire in the several indigenous schools of the Hindus and Mahomedans. The educational organisation is not different, but only less complete and successful, in some parts of India than in others. The Commission remark: "Where the Government was strong enough to preserve order and maintain the public peace, every large Hindu village possessed a school of its own, and the foundation of a system of national education had, long previous to British rule, been laid by the spontaneous efforts of Hindu and Mahomedan society. Thus in Bengal it is believed that the sustained exertions of the Department of Public Instruction have contributed but little addition to the network of primary schools, which have existed from time immemorial; and there still remains an outer circle of indigenous institutions not greatly inferior to those which have already been absorbed into the State system of primary instruction." The last statement is not quite correct. The Education Department has done nothing to maintain these indigenous schools—it is only lately that it has given a small pittance to a good number of them, about one rupee and eight annas a month!

The distinctive features of the indigenous system are thus described by the Commission: "We define an indigenous school as an educational institution established or conducted by natives of India on native methods. Such institutions are either of an advanced character or purely elementary. The elementary are further divided into the village school and the bazar school. The high class institutions have remained, for the most part, outside the influence of the educational system; the elementary have been largely utilized in building up the departmental system of primary education. Those which have been thus absorbed have altered their method and character more or less according to the pains and the systematic attention bestowed upon them by departmental officers. Their example has indirectly affected others which have remained outside the circle of State supervision." The chapter of the Report under review refers to these schools. Under this head the Commission make the following recommendations:

Defining an indigenous school as one established or conducted by natives of India on native methods, we recommend that—

(1) all indigenous schools, whether high or low, be recognised and encouraged, if they serve any purpose of secular education whatsoever:

(2) the best practicable method of encouraging indigenous schools of a high order and desiring recognition, be ascertained by the Education Departments in communication with Pandits, Maulavis, and others interested in the subject:

(3) preference be given to that system which regulates the aid given mainly according to the results of examinations:

(4) special encouragement be afforded to indigenous schoolmasters to undergo training and bring their relatives and probable successors under regular training:

(5) a steady and gradual improvements in indigenous schools be aimed at, with as little immediate interference with their *personnel* or curriculum as possible:

(6) the standards of examination be arranged to suit each province, with the view of preserving all that is valued by the people in the indigenous systems, and of encouraging by special grants the gradual introduction of useful subjects of instruction:

(7) indigenous schools receiving aid be inspected *in situ*, and as far as possible, the examintions for their grants-in-aid be conducted *in situ*:

(8) aided indigenous schools, not registered as special schools, be understood to be open to all classes and castes of the community, special aid being, if necessary assignable on account of low caste pupils:

(9) such a proposition between special and other elementary indigenous schools be maintained in each town and District, as to ensure a proportionate provision for the education of all classes:

(10) where Municipal and Local Boards exist, the registration, supervision, and encouragement of indigenous elementary schools, whether aided or unaided, be entrusted to such boards; provided that the boards shall not interfere in any way with such schools as do not desire to receive aid or to be subject to the supervision of the boards:

(11) the aid given to elementary indigenous schools be a charge against the funds at the disposal of Local and Municipal Boards where such exist; and every indigenous school, which is registered for aid, receive from such boards the aid to which it is entitled under the rules:

(12) such boards be required to give elementary indigenous schools free play and development, and to establish fresh schools of their own only where the preferable alternative of aiding suitable indigenous schools cannot be adopted:

(13) the local inspecting officers be ex-officio members of the Municipal District school-boards:

(14) the officers of the Education Department keep lists of all elementary indigenous schools, and assist the boards in selecting schools to be registered for aid and in securing a proportionate provision of education for all classes of the community.

The pith of the recommendations it will be seen is payment by results. The remuneration given is so small that it has hardly any sensible influence upon the system. Unless substantial encouragement be given, we fear it will have scarcely any appreciable effect. Much better that the State machinery should not interfere at all rather than tinker in this way. As for support from the Municipal funds, we have over and over said that the Municipalities have hardly means to carry on their legitimate operations. We are glad to observe that the Commission do not recommend any material interference with the indigenous system. They qualify their remark that "no immediate interference" should be made. We are, however, of opinion that the less interference is made the better. Progress will come in course of time, when the conductors of the indigenous schools urged by progress on all sides, will doubtless themselves introduce it. But to force innovations on them would be to break their spirit. The policy of non-interference is our opinion is the best.

THE WORKING OF THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM.

IN briefly reviewing the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Bengal Excise Administration Report for 1882-83 in a recent issue, we commented upon Mr. Rivers Thompson's views upon the working of the outstill system in Bengal. We now proceed to notice the opinions of some of the local officers on the same subject. For some time past the annual returns of the Excise Department have been exhibiting an enormous increase in the quantity of liquor consumed by the people. It is amusing to see how the local authorities, who persistently shut their eyes to the real state of things, make use of their ingenuity to account for the rapid growth of the liquor traffic in Bengal. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division writes: "All the district officers are unanimously of opinion that the system has to a certain extent increased the drinking habits of the people, especially among the lower classes, but it has in no way increased drunkenness. * * * The drinking community, who are chiefly the lower and labouring classes of the people, prefer it very much to the sudder distillery system, inasmuch as the consumer could not afford to buy the costly liquor sold under the latter system. Their natural propensity for drinking thus led them too frequently to have recourse to illicit distillation which has now become very rare." It will be observed with what ingenuity Mr. Beames, the Commissioner of the

Burdwan Division, draws a broad line of distinction between "drinking habits" and drunkenness. While he readily admits that drinking habits have increased as a consequence of the outstill system, he stoutly denies that there has been any increase in drunkenness. It is no wonder that the lower and labouring classes who consume liquor should prefer the outstill to the sudder distillery system. They desired cheap country spirits to be placed within their reach, and this has been done under the outstill system. They can now indulge in drinking to their heart's content. Mr. Beames frankly says that these people could not afford to buy the costly liquor sold under the sudder distillery system. The question is,—should the Government encourage their natural propensity for drinking by placing cheap liquor within the range of their scanty means? In a Resolution dated September 17th, 1838, the Government laid down the following principle :—"It can not be too strongly urged upon the Collectors that the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and if possible to correct and diminish, the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors, whether clandestine or licensed, being fully persuaded that any amount of revenue that may be lost by the efficiency of the system for this will be repaid a hundred-fold in the preservation and advancement of moral feelings and industrious habits among the people." Another Resolution published in 1844 says :—"Government would very willingly relinquish all revenue from this source could it thereby abate the increasing vice of drunkenness." The Court of Directors, in a despatch written forty years ago, wrote directing that the greatest activity should be encouraged in the prevention of smuggling, desired at the same time that "no officer should be allowed to believe that it forms part of his duty to throw temptations in the way of people with a view to increase the revenue of his district. Government desire that every opportunity be taken to diminish the number of shops." Now, it cannot be denied that the outstill system throws temptations in the way of the people. Under the rule of Sir Ashley Eden and of his successor the present Lieutenant-Governor, the vast majority of the district officers have come to believe that it forms a part of their duty to increase the excise revenue of their districts by encouraging drunkenness. We should like to know how many district officers there are in Bengal at the present moment who consider it their duty to do all that lies in their power to diminish the consumption of liquor.

Mr. Monro, the Commissioner of the Presidency division, plainly states that the outstill system affords greater facilities for drinking and therefore drunkenness, "the cheapness of the liquor being itself its chief attraction with the people of the lower classes who are almost exclusively the consumers of country spirits." Mr. Monro thus demolishes the distinction which Mr. Beames has tried to make between drinking habits and drunkenness. Common sense would tell us that the one must inevitably lead to the other." From what I have seen in the mofussil," writes Mr. Monro, "I am bound to say that the extension of the outstill system does increase the facilities for drinking, and when so many natives who take to drinking, and by drinking to excess, I am afraid it must be admitted that facilities afforded for drinking imply as a consequence increase in drunkenness." This testimony as to the real effect of the outstill system must be accepted as conclusive. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs admits that the effect of the outstill system, selling liqour at half the price of that distilled in sudder distilleries, must be to increase the number of drinkers; but he is of opinion that it would not be fair to attribute the increased amount of drinking to this cause alone. He observes :—"A gradual emancipation of the people from caste prejudices, besides a gradual improvement in their material condition have tended, and no doubt still tend, to raise consumption." It is acknowledged on all hands that country spirits are consumed chiefly by the lower and labouring classes. Can it be asserted of those classes that they are being gradually emancipated from caste prejudices? The lower orders of the people have not as yet received the benefits of Western education, which alone can emancipate our countrymen from the restrictions imposed by caste. The Collector of Dinagepore attributes the increased consumption of liquor in his district to "the abandonment of old ideas of morality." Now, the uneducated lower and labouring classes, as a matter of fact, still stick to their old ideas of morality, and will not abandon them till they have received the benefits of Western culture. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Kuch Behar Division, asserts that those who attribute the increase of drunkenness to the outstill system are either ignorant or are subject to the blindest prejudice. But let us hear what one of his district officers, Mr. Glazier, Collector of Pubna, says: "He observes :—"The revenue from country spirits has increased from Rs. 10,402 in 1876-77 before the introduction of outstills to 20,331, in 1882-83. Financially, this must be held to be a most successful result, but if we take into account the increase of drunkenness and a demoralization among the people, the advantage may have been bought too dearly." In support of his opinion Mr. Glazier refers to a complaint made by the Superintendent of the Serajgunj Jute Mill as to the bad effects of the outstill system as to its cheap liquor on his workmen, in increasing drunkenness and breaking up their homes. The general opinion of the district officers of the Dacca Division is that, drinking has increased. But the Commissioner of the division does not accept this view. He asserts that as far as his experience goes, there has been no palpable increase of drunkenness among the masses. He says :—"The assertion as to the increase in intoxication came from native newspapers generally or native associations, who take as their standard the action of a certain class, and forthwith put it down as that of the masses. Some years ago there was no doubt a good deal of drinking among educated natives of the upper and middle classes, and this doubtless led to the outcry as to the excessive habit of drunkenness among the people. I am glad to say there appears to have been a good deal less hard drinking among the educated upper and middle classes than among the masses." We would remind the Commissioner that the assertions as to the increase of drunkenness do not come solely from Native newspapers and Native associations. Such assertions have been made by European gentlemen like Revd. Mr. Evans of Monghyr and Revd. Dr. Phillips of Midnapore, who move constantly among the people, and have ample opportunities of making themselves acquainted with their actual condition. While the habit of drunkenness has of late decreased among the educated upper and middle classes, it has immensely increased among the masses since the introduction of the outstill system. In 1882-83 the number of outstills was increased from 292 to 322. Does not this fact conclusively show the groundlessness of the Commissioners' assertions? The Commissioner of Chittagong is of the same opinion as his brother of Dacca. He believes the expansion of the excise revenue such as has taken place in his division is perfectly legitimate and attended by no injury to the morals of the people at large.

The greatest increase of drunkenness under the outstill system has probably taken place in Behar. But the Commissioner repeats the opinion previously expressed by him that whatever increase of drunkenness has taken place among the people of late years is due not entirely to the development of the outstill system, but to the cheapness of the necessaries of life and to the prosperous condition of the people. "The lower orders of the people of Behar [the higher orders are as free from drink as heretofore]," writes the Commissioner, "have a natural desire for drink, and they must satisfy it to the extent of the means at their disposal." Granted; but was not this desire stimulated by the facilities for drinking afforded by the outstill system? That the system does afford greater facilities for drinking and that it supplies cheap liquor cannot be denied. Mr. Risley, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, has, we think, taken the most correct and sensible view of the question. He points out that so far as habitual drinkers are concerned the sudder distillery system or the outstill system makes no difference, except that under the latter system the liquor is weaker; and so far it is a blessing. "It happens, however," continues Mr. Risley, "that the favourite sites of outstills are at the sides of roads. These stills not only supply the habitual drinkers of their own area, but they offer great temptation to people who would not drink at all, if liquors were not needlessly thrown in their way. I have paid special attention during the past year to the road-side still within ten miles or so of Purulia, and what I have seen leads me to think that much of the abuse which has been lavished on the outstill system is due to the practice of locating outstills on public roads. It not only brings prominently before the public what may be called the normal quantity of drunkenness, but adds to this quantity by attracting to the shops mere travellers who would not have taken the trouble to go a quarter of a mile off the road. If the latter class had merely a drink and passed on, there would be little to be said, but moderation in drink is at present almost unknown among natives. I submit then what it may be worth while to consider whether, except in towns, it should not be a rule that no still should be nearer to a public road than a quarter of a mile or even half a mile. For its regular customers this will make no difference; it will only reduce or tend to reduce the temptation to casual travellers." We commend Mr. Risley's sensible view to the members of the special commission about to be appointed to enquire into the working of the outstill system. The weightiest objection against that system is that it throws great temptations in the way of the people and affords facilities for drinking by cheapening liquor all round. It thus runs counter to the recognised principle of excise administration, namely, to raise a maximum of revenue from a minimum consumption.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL IN ENGLAND.

WE have before us a full report of the meeting of the East Indian Association at which Mr. Roper Lethbridge read an able and elaborate paper on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. We have already noticed this paper; we will now briefly notice some of the speeches delivered on the occasion. The Right Hon'ble Lord Stanley of Alderley occupied the chair, and delivered a pregnant speech. Lord Stanley thus began :

There is a fallacy underlying most of the arguments used in support of this Bill, which dates from the last century, and which is now revived for the very purpose for which it was originated. It is this—that the zemindars were not landlorders in our sense, but simply Government tax-collectors, and that Lord Cornwallis, by the perpetual settlement converted them into landowners. Now, if that is the case, how is it that they are called zemindars at all? Zemindar is a Persian word, which is the exact equivalent of our word landholder, and surely it would not have been the term in use if the people so d signated had on'y been Government tax-collectors.

Again :

Now, as to the object of this Bill. As the law of this country lays down that a man is held to intend whatever are the obvious results of his act, it may be said that the framers of this Tenancy Bill intend by it to get round and upset the Perpetual Settlement, and to add a postcript to Mr. Seymour Kesy's article in the *Nineteenth Century*.

It is feared with good reason that this Bill will deprive all the zemindars of their property by legal processes, and leave the Government as surviving landlord.

Not the least of the objections to this Bill is the fact that little opportunity has been given for its discussion in India, and that it was published so late that the petitions against it could only reach Parliament at the fag end of the session when there was no time left for calling attention to them in either House of Parliament, and they could only be formally presented. In short, the Tenancy Bill has been smuggled in, and seems likely to pass unobserved under the cloud of dust raised about the Criminal Procedure Bill. It might be asked are there any Machiavellis who have been subordinate officers of the Government in India? Some people say that the Calcutta head office swarms with them. If so, is it not a Machiavellian proceeding to blind the eyes of the Bengali by putting forward the Ilbert Bill, and at the same time disposing the minds of the Anglo-Indians against their native fellow subjects, and making them indifferent to what passes—making them think of nothing but what is called the Ilbert Bill, when perhaps this Tenancy Bill we are now discussing is the real Ilbert Bill? (Cheers.) In any case it seems most unfortunate that Mr. Ilbert should have been mixed up with Bills either of which is unpopular with one or other sections of the community. (Cheers.)

We need only say that Lord Stanley of Alderley is a Liberal and a supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. C. T. Buckland, which we give below :

"I regret that illness prevents me from attending the meeting at St. James's Hall, to-morrow. As a member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, I have watched the Rent Bill in its several stages, and believe that in its present shape, it is most unjust and injurious to the zemindars of Bengal. I agree with those who hold that if there had been no perpetual settlement in Bengal, the British Government would not now exist in India. I know that the zemindars, as a class, have behaved well to their ryots: and the ryots, generally, bear no ill-will to their zemindars. And I would warn the Government that if they persist in carrying a measure which is calculated to break down the perpetual Settlement, they will fail to collect the Revenue of Bengal under any system of direct or *khash* management, without endless oppression and harassment to their ryots."

Mr. W. Taylor, late Commissioner of Patna, also detained by illness, wrote :—"I regard the proposed revolution as fraught with mischief." Mr. Henry Stewart Reid, late Member of the Board of Revenue, N. W. P. emphatically condemned the Bill. He said—"no man could lay his hand on his heart and say that the Bill now under discussion was not a one-sided and partial Bill." He continued :

He did not like to use harsh language, but he must say that it seemed to him that the Bill made a "dead set" at the landholder. His sympathies had always been with the tenant, but he was not one of those who approved of the practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul, and that was really the effect of this Bill. There were two features in it which seemed to him especially mischievous There were instances where the zemindar had been unable to get land for his sons and the members of his own family, all the land being taken up by tenants with the right of occupancy. What the act did was to make every tenant at will a tenant with a right of occupancy It was well-known that the ryots were often heavily indebted, and also that the money-lenders had a land hunger, and took every opportunity of acquiring land. The money-lender would certainly make a worse landlord than the old zemindar, between whom and the old tenant there were ties very often of family, and who had been associated together for generations. So that, if this Bill passed, the last stage of the ryot would be much worse than the first. He trusted that the Bill would never pass, as he believed it would be ruinous both to the landholders and to the occupying tenant.

Mr. C. W. Arathoon thus dwelt upon the Bill :

Was it justice to make a Bill retrospective in its effect upon one class, and not retrospective in its effect upon another class ? The provisions as to rights of occupancy are to take effect against landlords, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary which may exist at the time the Bill becomes law, the enhancement clauses not to be retrospective. Was it justice to do away with freedom of contract, and that after recently codifying the law of contract and of specific relief ? It would be unjust enough to do away altogether with freedom of contract ; but here there was an exception made. The ryot was free to contract, except when he dealt directly with the zemindar. He was treated entirely as an imbecile. Was it justice to give a tenant an occupancy right, over a large portion of land—say 500 bighas, which he had held, it may be, for months only, if the ryot had held a small portion of land, say only one bigha, for twelve years, in the same estate ? Was that just again for the Government to exclude itself from the operation of the Bill, as to the mode of realising its rents ? Why should not the rights of the Government be subject to this Bill, as much as the rights of the zemindar, if the Bill is a just measure ? On what principle should land belonging to a zemindar be subject to one law, and land which is in the hands of the Court of Wards for a minor zemindar, be subject to a different law ? It really seemed that it would be wise for the zemindar to fain lunacy, or, if he could, to remain a minor all the days of his life, so as to have his property vested in the Court of Wards. He objected to this Bill, because it did away with the rights of the zemindar, or to choose his own tenant ; because the right of pre-emption, which it pretended to confer, was a sham, inasmuch as the zemindar himself could not keep the land he bought, although a stranger could ; because the zemindar, instead of being a proprietor, was constituted a mere 1-5th stakeholder, or co-partner in the ownership of his land.

Mr. Connell, though not entirely opposed to the Bill, remarked :

Nevertheless, there were great flaws in the Bill now under discussion. It was very doubtful whether the transferability of the occupancy rights was at all sound. Arguing from experience in other parts of India, and assuming that it was necessary for that part of Bengal to have a Rent Act, he still thought that all the advantages of such an Act would be lost entirely if the Government intended to break down the Permanent Settlement, by which this country gave certain pledge to the zemindars. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cecil Chapman said—

On reading the literature upon the subject, it would be found that the arguments and the excuses put forward were contradictory. The approvers of the Bill had obviously exaggerated both the wealth and wickedness of the zemindars. They said, "We cannot give you compensation in this matter because we deprive you of nothing," and almost in the same breath they said, "We are bound to deprive you of those rights that you have now over the ryot, because you have exercised them so badly." One or other of those two reasons must be untrue. It was unnecessary to do more than refer to Mr. Lethbridge's paper, in which were given the exact words of the Permanent Settlement, and the official reports which followed upon it, to prove that the first excuse was untrue, and to show that something had been taken away, even if it had not been acquired by prescription. In regard to the second excuse, the evidence was quite against the assumption that the zemindars, as a class, had acted unjustly to the ryots.

We give Mr. Dacosta's speech in another column. Mr. Krishnalal Datta supported the Bill, so did Mr. Martin Wood, but "admitted that before passing into law it should be subjected to important modifications." Mr. Arathoon also opposed the Bill.

We have not space for further extracts. We reserve remarks for another issue. We cannot however conclude without thanking Lord Stanley of Alderley, who without caring for party ties took a thoroughly impartial view of the whole question, and expressed his opinion strongly and firmly.

MR. KNIGHT'S CASE.

WE THANK Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Statesman*, for vindicating in his person the liberty of the press. In commenting on the Great Missionary Defamation Case he made some comments on the conduct of Messrs. Roberts Morgan and Co., solicitors for the defendant, which were construed to be libellous. Accordingly the solicitors brought an action for libel against Mr. Knight in the Police Court, and the Magistrate sent it up to the Sessions for the opinion of a Jury. We said at the time that the Magistrate with the explanation of the defendant, could have well decided whether the impeached matter was a libel or not. But the Magistrate took a different view and relieved himself of his own responsibility by sending up the case to the High Court. The charge has been withdrawn under the following circumstances. We give Mr. Knight's own version in his own words :

It was announced upon the opening of the Court yesterday, with Mr. Justice Cunningham presiding, that Messrs. Roberts and Morgan wished to withdraw their prosecution against Mr. Knight for libel upon the Council for the gentleman (Mr. Pugh, M.P.) giving Mr. Knight's assurance, that he had no intention in his article of 20th September last, of charging them with subornation of perjury. The history of the matter is as follows : At the last moment, Mr. Paul, the Advocate-General, counsel for the prosecution, suggested to Mr. Knight's counsel (Mr. Pugh) that the case would be withdrawn, if Mr. Knight would give an express assurance that he had no intention of charging Messrs. Roberts and Morgan with that offence. Now as Mr. Knight had from the first disclaimed any such intention—Mr. Monmohun Ghose emphatically repudiating it in the Police office, and Mr. Knight himself in his journal—it is hard to tell why the prosecution went beyond the police office. It need never have gone even there, if that assurance was all that Messrs. Roberts, Morgan and Co. desired ; because Mr. Knight never intended to prefer such a charge, and denies emphatically that his article, fairly and honestly interpreted, will bear such a construction.

Mr. Knight has accordingly signed this disclaimer, which we consider more an explanation than an apology :

"Mr. Knight disclaims altogether any intention of imputing to Messrs. Roberts and Morgan subornation of perjury or anything of the kind, and expresses unreservedly his regret if anything in the article can be so construed. Mr. K. believes that the story was Fish's own story, and he disclaims any intention of imputing to Messrs. R and M. that any portion of it was suggested or still less concocted by them, as he believes that they did no more than elicit it from Fish, and put it in form ; and he unreservedly expresses his regret if there are any words in the article that are open to the construction of conveying any such imputation.

Mr. Pugh M. P., who appeared for Mr. Knight ably and clearly set forth his client's views of professional morality. He said :

The article gives expression to certain strong views as to professional propriety, views which, I am bound to say, are not generally shared by the profession, but views which have for their support very high authority, and those views are, speaking broadly, that it is the duty of attorneys and the duty of counsel to see into any case put before them, and to satisfy themselves of the truth and the goodness of that case before proceeding further in the matter. Now, that view is no doubt open to the very serious difficulty and objection that there would be a danger that in many cases an innocent man might have a charge brought against him which might appear to be a perfectly clear charge. If then an attorney was unable to take up his case because that attorney was not satisfied of the clearness of the evidence, the innocent man would be in very great danger ; and one step further, were a case put before counsel, and that counsel not being satisfied with the evidence in the case, were to refuse to take it the innocent man would be in great jeopardy. But as I have said, these views are supported by very high authority. Mr. Dickens as every one is aware has put forward these views in a very forcible manner, and in a manner which has a very great interest for the public. Mr Anthony Trollope has given very great prominence to these vews. My client also claims Lord Justice Coleridge as an exponent of these views upon the occasion of a famous speech which he gave at a dinner to M. Berryer. In addition to these, he quotes the views of a man who will always be held in great esteem in this Court, the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. I ask your Lordship's leave to read some passages out of a memoir of his life which has been lately published.

"The state of our judicial administration is equally unsatisfactory. Perjury and forgery have increased to an awful extent so much so that there is scarcely a single case in which both parties are not guilty of producing a mass of false evidence, oral or documentary. The usual explanation of course is that the Indian is too black to behonest, as if the vices above referred to were indigenous to the soil of this country alone. One need not, however, go very far to ascertain the true cause of thisdeplorable state of things. The introduction of a judiciary system altogether unsuited to the requirements of the people, the general incompetency of the judicial functionaries most of whom are totally ignorant of the manners, customs and languages of the people, and an undue haste to dispose of cases without sufficient deliberation, are quite sufficient to account for it, without attributing any peculiar depravity to the national character. Then, again, the Legislative Mill is going on incessantly. Laws passed yesterday are repealed to-day, and the result is that the most studious member of the profession is unable to keep pace with the rapidity of legislation. People will forge and perjure themselves so long as they find it their interest to do so, but our legislators seem to think that a rapid change of laws is a panacea for all evils.

I will not read any further, but this book attributes to Mr. Justice Mitter the same view which I have referred to. It is impossible for me to say how far Mr. Justice Mitter may have carried his views, but his conviction is said to have been that neither counsel nor attorneys should take up any case of which they were not satisfied that it was a good and a sound case. Now, Mr. Knight claims his right to freely express and press upon the public his opinions. He also claims his right to fully and freely criticise, and to criticise in strong language, the conduct of any professional man who does not come up to his standard, and he contends that even if these views are incorrect, he is not in any way liable under the Penal Code, so long as he expresses his opinion in good faith, without any spite or malice. With regard to this matter, he says that he has done what he has done in the public interests, and that it is important in the public interest that his views should be known, and that his sole object in the article in question was to press forward those views.

Mr. Knight deserves every credit for the bold enunciation of his views. His contention, properly speaking, amounts to this, that there is no class of public men, discharging public duties, who are exempted from public criticism. The Attorneys and Barristers are high functionaries connected with the administration of justice and their conduct is as much amenable to the criticisms of the press as that of the Judges. If they were free from the control of public opinion, the interests of the public would be seriously compromised. We do not say that the conduct of the respectable firm of solicitors concerned in this case was open to criticisms of the kind levelled at them by Mr Knight, but we are strongly of opinion as our brother contends that "if a journalist is not to speak mincingly, he may as well keep silent." We also agree with him that "he has not the time to weigh every word that he uses, but is obliged to trust his general consciousness that his purpose is to write what he believes the public interests require him to write." The public should not therefore be too thin-skinned, and rush into court complaining of libel without taking into consideration the motives of the alleged libel. Happily the world is more pachydermatous than it is usually taken to be.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THEIR HIGHNESSES the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive at Howrah this morning at 8-33 A. M. The address of welcome will be presented to the Duke at Government House.

WE HAVE already announced the arrangements made for the reception of the Royal Party at Calcutta. The shipping and the houses on the route of the Royal progress on the day of the arrival will be decorated. Trumphal arches will be erected. On the night of the 6th instant the Esplanade Road, the Chowringhee Road will be illuminated. The Government will illminate the Fort, the Ochterlony monument, and the public buildings. The Municicipality will illuminate the Town Hall. The shipping will also be illuminated. There will be a display of fireworks the same evening.

THE FOLLOWING notification has been issued regarding the opening ceremony of the International Exhibition :

The opening ceremony will take place on Tuesday, December 4th.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive at the central entrance to the Exhibition buildings at ½ past 4 P.M., where they will be received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. A guard-of-honour of European infantry, with band and colours, will be drawn up at the entrance.

A procession will be formed to the dais, the band playing the National Anthem. An inaugural cantata will then be sung by the choir.

On the conclusion of the cantata, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will invoke a blessing on the Exhibition.

The Vice President of the Executive Committee will read a report of the Committee's proceedings.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will then ask His Excellency the Viceroy to declare the Exhibition open.

His Excellency the Viceroy will deliver an address.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's address, and on his declaring the Exhibition open, the buildings will be simultaneously lighted up. There will be a fanfare of trumpets, and a salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The procession having been re-formed will advance to the Central Transpet, where the Foreign and Colonial delegates and representatives of the British and Foreign Exhibitors will be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy. The procession will then move to the Indian Court, where the representatives of the several Indian Provinces will also be presented, and afterwards through the Machinery Court to the gate near the Mayo Statue.

It is requested that gentlemen entitled to wear uniform will appear in full dress, and gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform in morning dress.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

A special block has been reserved for native gentlemen of rank.

MR. JOUBERT and the officers of Government who are co-operating with him deserve great credit for the rapidity with which they have completed the arrangements for the Exhibition. At one time it was thought that perhaps all the arrangements would not be completed by the 4th instant, but Mr. Joubert is not a man, whose energy could be damped by any amount of difficulty. The greater the difficulties, the greater his energy. The officers of the Bengal Government who are acting with him have also done their part most creditably. The face of Chowringhee and the maidan has been quite changed by the works of the Exhibition. Exhibits are still coming, and that is the reason we believe why the catalogue is not yet completed. The Exhibition will be open for three months ; there will be thus ample time for all classes of the people to witness and study it.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy was received with great enthusiasm both at Lahore and Allahabad. It is noteworthy that the Volunteers of Lahore turned out to escort His Exrellency. At Allahabad the native community accorded His Excellency a most enthusiastic reception. The houses were illuminated by the native residents of the capital of the North-West in honor of the auspicious occasion.

SINCE Mr. Fawcett has joined the Ministry, he has been silent about India. He broke his silence at Hackney. We are told—

Mr. Fawcett, speaking at Hackney last night, devoted a considerable portion of his speech to Indian affairs. He said that after he had protested against the extraordinary expences of the Indian troops in the Afghan war, he admitted that his conduct in not voting against Government for charging any of the expences of the Indian troops sent to Egypt on India, was open to criticism. He explained, however, that though he was desirous that England should exclusively bear the cost of the Egyptian campaign, he did not see his way to formally register his vote after Mr. Gladstone had stated that if the motion was carried, he should regard it as one of censure and resign.

We are grieved to read this. Mr. Fawcett has been known to be too conscientious to care for any personal considerations. We are really distressed that he should have suppressed his opinion on the question of the cost of the Egyptian War for the sake of party ties. He forgot his duty to the two hundred and fifty millions of India for the sake of his chief.

WE WERE taken quite aback when we read telegrams in the morning papers to the effect that in an interview with Mr. Atkins Lord Kimberley had stated that theCabinet repudiated responsibility for the Ilbert Bill, and that Lord Ripon's government was alone responsible for it. This statement was so much opposed to fact that we expected every moment a contradiction, and an emphatic contradiction has been given to it. Mr. Atkins seems to persist in his assertion as the following telegrams published in the morning papers shew :

The *Times* of Friday, in a brief report of Mr. Atkins' interview, gave the words used by Lord Kimberley, throwing the responsibility on Lord Ripon's Government.

The *Times* of Saturday published a letter from the Private Secretary to Lord Kimberley virtually admitting the words used stating that His Lordship laid no stress on them. The *Times* of Monday, in letter from Mr. Atkins, gives a verbatim report of that part of the interview, as taken down directly in writing.

The extract begins :—Lord Kimberley replied to a certain question I took the liberty of asking ; and I requested His Lordship's permission to make known that reply to the working-men I represent.

This His Lordship would not grant.

But he said—You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish *particularly that it should be clearly understood* that the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to smooth the minds of the people and stop the agitation.

Lord Kimberley emphasized the words in italics Extract ends.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a letter from the Private Secretary, stating that Lord Kimberley denies using the expression from " wish particularly" down to " initiated by Lord Ripon ;" but Mr. Atkins challenges Lord Kimberley to publish what was actually said, and points out that Lord Kimberley's letter of Saturday by saying " laid no stress," admitted some such words were used.

Mr. Atkins sent the Indian Press full report by the last mail.

The opinion here is that Lord Kimberley tried to noble Mr. Atkins, and was foiled by Mr. Atkin's honesty.

With reference to the above the Secretary of State has thus telegraphed to the Viceroy direct :

Secretary of State telegraphs as follows:—"Atkins re-asserts that I said we had nothing to do, with Ilbert Bill. I have replied by emphatic denial. I told him that you have proposed modifications which we had approved, and that Bill now rested with your Council. I referred him to Northbrook's speech as expressing views of Government. You may give an unqualified denial to statement that I said EnglishGovernment had nothing to do with Ilbert Bill. We have given unwavering and strong support to Government of India in this matter, and such a statement on my part as that attributed to me would have been not only untrue but absurd.

Quite so. How could the Secretary of State repudiate the responsibility of the Home Government in respect of the Ilbert Bill ? What is the history of the Bill ? The Bill was founded upon the opinions of the Local Government. The Viceroy was of course responsible in initiating it, but His Excellency had before introducing it obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State. It was Lord Hartington, who gave the first sanction. Lord Kimberley, whenever he had occasion to speak in Parliament, had always supported Lord Ripon in this matter. Mr. Gladstone had emphasized his support in most unequivocal terms. In the face of these facts how cuold Lord Kimberley say that the Home Government repudiated the responsibility for the Ilbert Bill. As his Lordship says, it would have been " absurd" if he had said so. We are afraid Mr. Atkins has misunderstood Lord Kimberley. The fact is that the responsibility of initiating and passing a legislative measure rests with the Government of India ; the Secretary of State only sanctions and vetoes, and in that sense the Viceroy is primarily responsible for the Bill, but nothing more. No important Bill can be introduced into the Legislative Council without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. Besides, when Lord Northbrook spoke so distinctly about the future of the Bill, it was foolish to contend that Lord Kimberley was speaking quite the other way. We hope the emphatic contradiction, which the Secretary of State has given to Mr. Atkins' statement, will set all doubts at rest.

THE ANNUAL SCOTCH DINNER in honor of the Patron Saint of the Scotch passed off with the usual *eclat*. We regret only one incident, the attitude assumed by the company when the toast of the Viceroy was proposed. It was we cannot help saying in extreme bad taste. Mr. Keswick proposed the " Land we live in"—in the following terms :

On a former occasion such as this, I said that I was one of those who considered this a good country, though I was not unthankful that I knew a better, and I am still of the same way of thinking. I like the country and I like the natives, and it will not be without regret that I shall, when the time comes, say farewell to it and them. When I spoke some two years ago on what cordial terms we then were with our native brethren, and how the bonds of friendship were being daily strengthened, we had then a comparatively new Viceroy, and expected that under his Government peace and good will would flourish and increase, ... Mr. Chamberlain said of the Lords at home : " They toil not, neither do they spin ;" but could we not truthfully say of them as we can of the Government of India—they till not neither do they own land, nor possess, any permanent interest in the country, and we have Scripture for it that " where their treasure is not, there we cannot expect their hearts to be." We have reason to pray that this country be not governed in the interests of any political Party, but for the true welfare of its inhabitants of all colours, castes, and creeds. It contains many races who can exercise rights and privileges peculiar to each without wronging the others, and these rights and privileges should be respected, not by the Government only, but by all the races. We, Britons, respect rights and privileges peculiar to natives, and most natives still respect ours in return, notwithstanding the Government action, and recognise that it is possible for not only a fair share, but a very large share, to be given them in the government of a country containing some two hundred and fifty millions of people without making it necessary to deprive a few thousand British subjects, scattered throughout the Mofussil, of their much-cherished right or being tried by their own Christian countrymen.

We reciprocate the kind sentiments towards our countrymen expressed by Mr. Keswick.

WE SAID last week that we could not understand why Europeans and Natives should not stand on a common platform when their interests are common. We are asked what interest have Mr. Keswick, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Hill in the Bengal Land Question. We will answer. Mr. Keswick is the representative of one of the richest English landholding firms, the Watsons, Mr. Bell has a large stake in the Bengal Coal Company, which has a substantial interest in land, and Mr. Hill is a Sunderbun grantee. It will be thus seen that all the three speakers at the late Town Hall meeting have a direct interest in land.

THE PIONEER with characteristic candour charges Mr. Bell with inconsistency for now writing against the transferability of the occupancy right, when as author of his Rent Digest since 12 years ago he had advocated it. Is it not open to an author to change his opinion when he sees good reasons for it ? Have not some of our high officers in a bare-faced manner lately changed their opinion on some of the leading provisions of the Rent Bill ? But Mr. Bell had changed his opinion long ago—some five years ago. In a public lecture in 1879 he repudiated his notions on the subject contained in his edition of the Rent Act, *vide Statesman* of the 5th February 1879. So that it is not the present agitation, which has affected Mr. Bell's opinion.

WE HVAE received a copy of the prospectus of the British India Committee and the Indian Reform Association organized in England. We regret we cannot give it *in extenso* for want of space, but we give the following extracts from it :

The agitation raised in England this year by a body of Anglo Indians against the present enlightened policy of Lord Ripon resulted in the formation of the British India Committee, with the object of supporting that policy. Important public meetings were held under its auspices, and circulars and pamphlets were widely distributed. The Committee was joined by a large number of independent and fearless politicians, and much timely aid was thus given in strengthening the hands of the Home Government and that of Lord Ripon, in their favourable intentions towards the people of India.

The above more immediate object having been accomplished, the Committee's attention was at once turned towards the more general and vital question of the condition and wants of the people of India, and their ability to support the present expensive system of Government. It was felt that while on

the one hand, the views and interest of the Governing class are thoroughly represented before the Parliament, Press, and people of England, not only by the body of retired Anglo-Indians who draw no less than Rs. 4,00 0),0 0 yearly from the Indian Treasury, but by the Indian Council who continually propagate the same views and interests in the heart of Her Majesty's Government itself, on the other hand, the views and interests of the 254,000,000, of the governed have not hitherto been represented at all either before the Parliament, Press, or people of Great Britain, or in the counsels of its Government. With such a s ate of things it is not surprising that the Government and people of England have little conception of the true position subsisting at this moment in their Indian Empire.

The British India Committee have determined to supply the want above indicated. For this purpose they have resolved to assume a permanent organization under the name of the Indian Reform Association, the objects of which are :—

1st To support the present wise and progressive policy of Lord Ripon's Government.

2nd To co-operate with the people of India in promoting their political progress and material interests, and

3rd To inform the British pub ic regarding the condition of India.

With these objects in view the Association proposes to entertain in London a small but regular and efficient working staff, to carry on the following among other duties under direction of its Executive Committee :—

1 To keep a journal of all important events connected with Indian affairs.

2 To collect and keep on record all Blue Books and important official and other papers and works of reference connected with India.

3 To correspond regularly with the Branches of the Association, and with affiliated and other Native Associations in India.

4 To read all Indian Blue Books, and make briefs, precis, and extracts, in a form intelligible to all, for the use of the Association and its Branches, and for publication.

5 To communicate with Members of Government and Parliament, with Parliamentary candidates, and Political Societies throughout Great Britain, under the guidance of the Executive Committee.

6 To frame and distribute widely to the London and provincial newspapers paragraphs, notices, and articles bringing before the public of Great Britain sound views and facts relating to all Indian questions as they arise. This most important work will be carried on to an extent proportionate to the funds at disposal.

Mr. Seymour Keay, Vice-Chairman of the British India Committee and Indian Reform Association, now at Hyderabad, has issued this prospectus. He writes : "A separate organization has already been formed within the House of Commons, consisting of upwards of 26 members, under the style of the "India Committee," for the purpose of studying Indian questions. This body, which made its existence felt on various occasions during last session, will be ready to utilize in Parliament the facts furnished by the Indian Reform Association. Before leaving England last September on my usual visit to my firm in Hyderabad,I was asked by the Association to represent them in this country, to establish Branches, hold meetings and collect funds. These functions I agreed to perform, provided it was clearly understood that my services were in every respect entirely honorary, and that I would pay all my own travelling expenses." The provisional Executive Committee consists of the following gentlemen :

Chairman
G. B CLARK, M. D., F. R. C. S. E.
Vice-Chairmen.
MAJOR EVANS BELL. J. SEYMOUR KEAY. HODGSON PRATT.
Members of Committee.

J. N. Bannerjee.	C. C. Macrae.
Henry Bowers.	Abdul Mujid.
M. M. Bhownagree	Parkinson Oates, M.D.
F. W. Chesson.	Colonel R. D. Osborn.
William Digbi, C.I.E.	J. Rowland.
R. H. Dunlop, C.B.	H. H. Rajah Rampal Singh.
K. B. Dutt.	W. Martin Wood.
Alfred H. Haggard,	

Honorary Treasurer : GEORGE FOGGO,
Honorary Secretaries : GEORGE FOGGO, S. R. GEDDES.
Corresponding Secretary for India : A. K. SETTNA.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following :

All persons interested in the movement and willing to join or assist should send their names to the undersigned, to whom all general references, suggestions regarding Meetings &c., should also be addressed.

Subscriptions and Donations may be sent to the Bank of Bombay, for credit of "The Indian Reform Association."

We wish the projectors every success.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, whom our contemporary describes as "a Native gentleman of good official standing," has done a public service by exposing the annoyance to which he was subjected by the underlings in the service of the Municipalities of Muttra and Brindabun. This gentleman took a trip to those sacred cities during the last Durga Puja holidays. On his way from Muttra to Brindabun, while travelling with family, his carriage was stopped twice by the municipal peons under cover of the *Octroi* law. The first stoppage took place shortly after the gentleman had left Muttra. The municipal peon stopped his carriage demanded in a most insolent manner that the baggages of the travellers should be opened and shown to him in order that he might satisfy himself that they contained no dutiable articles. The peon, however, did not press his demand, because he knew that town duties are leviable only on goods that are imported into municipal towns and not on those which are exported from them. This occurrence, however, shows that municipal peons in Northern India are in the habit of molesting travellers with a view to exact black mail from them, even when their proceedings are not warranted by any provision of the *Octroi* law. But when the traveller was about to enter Brindabun, the demand for the inspection of his baggages became more imperative, for this time the peon could act in the name of the law. The gentleman assured the functionary that he was a *bona fide* traveller and had no dutiable goods in his baggages. But the peon would not listen to any explanation, however reasonable and satisfactory. His object doubtless was to levy black-mail, but he had not to deal with an ignorant and helpless man. The traveller went to the muhorir in charge of the *Octroi* out-post, who gave him leave to go unsearched. This is a typical example of the oppressions committed upon travellers in Northern India by the underlings in the service of municipalities in the name of the *Octroi* law. It is difficult to form an adequate conception of the annoyances to which poor and helpless people are subjected in this way. The *Octroi* is an excellent source of municipal revenue in Northern India, but nothing can justify the molestation of innocent travellers under cover of it. It is the bounden duty of the local authorities to put a stop to such couduct on the part of the underlings in the service of municipalities in those towns in which the *Octroi* is in force as has been exposed by the correspondent of the *Pioneer*. There is another kind of oppression which is committed upon people who go to Brindaban on pilgrimage. The men in charge of the various temples there, we are informed, subject poor and helpless pilgrims to extortions in the name of religion. They are not allowed to offer *bhet* to some of the idols unless they pay the sum which is demanded by the men of the temples. A respectable gentleman of this city who went to Brindabun a few months ago was so much struck with extortions of this kind that he felt it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Magistrate of Muttra. He represented the actual state of things to that officer and asked him to take proper measures to put a stop to the evil. The Magistrate perhaps hesitated to interfere, because it was a religious matter, but the religious point could be best settled by a conference of respectable Hindus of the place. The temple men have no right whatever to compel pilgrims to pay the sum demanded by them. *Bhet* means voluntary offering, and not extortion. No Hindu Government would tolerate such extortion. The British Government, which represents all classes of the population in the aggregate, ought to protect the pilgrims after due enquiry and with the consent of the people.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M.D., physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed : "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks : "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovation ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 1st December, 1883.

November has also passed away without manifesting any interesting change for the better in our commercial affairs ; want of animation continued to prevail over almost all the markets restricting transactions within narrow limits.

Peace-Goods.—Market has been unusually dull for this time of the season in consequence of the absence of demands from the upper provinces caused by supplies from Bombay, this trade has long been suffering from depression and no body seems to care to introduce the necessary cure for it, if the depression continue it will ere long cause a collapse in the trade.

Yarn.—Import kind almost neglected whilst country manufactures have continued to attract buyers particularly the low counts even at advanced rates.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired.

Indigo and Tea.—Have always found buyers, for latter there has been a better animation and the prices obtained at the last public sale were higher than before ; about 8,600 chests were offered all found buyers.

Oil-seeds.—Supplies having fallen off restricted operation to a very small extent. Linseed sold at advanced rates but the market being almost bare of the seed transactions have been at a stand still.

Rice.—Market continue steady for inferior sorts whilest fine qualities are neglected, the price for which have declined 2 to 3 annas per maund. Transactions have been effected in the following kinds at the rates quoted.

Table kinds ascooly	at 2-4 to 2-6
do Gross	at 2-8 to 2-10
Bullam low to good	at 2-8 to 3-4
Kaz'a	at 1-13 to 2-1
Meeghy	at 2-12 to 2-15

Jute.—Market less active and stock to the extent of about 25 000 maunds of all sorts helped to send the prices downwards.

MONETARY.

Money has become easier finding no employment and during the last few days the Bank of Bengal has reduced 2 per cent of its interest making the present minimum 6 per cent. only.

Government Securities have been steady at the rates of 98-15 to 99 for 4 per cents and 102-6 for 4½.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Vice Chairman Road Cess Committee, Dinagepore	13	0	0
Syud Abdus Sobhan Chowdry, Bogra	10	0	0
M. John Esq., London...	16	8	0
District Engineer Hooghly and Howrah..... ..	7	0	0
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Bombay.....	3	8	0
ViceChairman Dist. Road Cess Committee, Jessore	12	12	0
Traffic Suptd. Somastipore	4	8	0
Secy. Pleader's Association, Jhenida	13	4	0
Secy Hossengunge Literary Club, Lucknow.....	6	10	0
Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee, Narealdanga	13	4	0
Baboo Kadar Nath Mozoomdar, Midnapore... ..	13	4	0
" Kally Prosunno Mukerjee, Gya.....	13	4	0
" Kadar Nath Chatterjea, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
" Tarun Chunder Sircar, Nattore..... ..	3	0	0
" Punchanun Singh, Bhagulpore.....	7	9	0
" Jogobundoo Patnaik, Pooree...	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—28*th November* 1883.

General—17th Novr—Mr H M Kisch, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, reported his return from furlough on 15th inst.

21st Novr—Mr W Maude, who has recently been apptd a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who reported his arrival on the 17th inst, to be an Asst Magte and Colr in the Dacca Divn, and is posted to the sudder station of Mymensingh.

22nd Novr—Mr H L Dampier, C I E, Member of the Board of Revenue, reported his return from special leave on 30th ult.

Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Choosdanga, Nuddea, returned in forenoon of 6th inst from leave granted 28th Aug last.

Baboo Radhasbyam Sing, Depy Colr, is vested with powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870 in Patna.

Mr G G Day, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Nuddea, furlough for twenty-five days, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr J Whitmore, who reported his return from furlough on 2nd inst, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Nuddea, during absence of Mr G G Dey.

23rd Novr—Mr A Smith, Comr of Orissa and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, to act as Comr of the Presidency Division during absence of Mr J. Monro.

Mr W R Larminie, Magte and Colr, Burdwan, to act as Comr of Orissa and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during absence on deputn of Mr A Smith.

Mr T E Coxhead, Magte and Colr, Dinagepore, on furlough, to act as Magte and Colr of Burdwan, during absence on deputn of Mr W R Larminie.

25th Nov—Mr H J S Cotton, Secy, Board of Revenue, reported his return from furlough on 13th inst.

Mr T E Coxhead, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for fifteen days.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Sarun, reportd his return from furlough on 30th ult.

27th Novr—Mr E N Baker, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-Pergns, to act in second grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs from 17th inst.

The Services of Baboo Obhoychunder Das, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Pergns, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept of this Govt.

Moulvie Nusseeruddin, Sub-Depy Colr, leave for six weeks, from 12th ult.

Baboo Chundersekur Banarjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Kendraparah, Cuttack, is transfd to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr A J Fraser, Depy Magte and depy Colr, Cuttack, to have charge of the Kendraparah sub-Divn of that dist.

Baboo Gourdas Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted temply to the sudder station of the 24 Pergns dis, from 12th inst.

Moulvie Ikram Russool, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act IX,B C. of 1880 and Act VII, B C of 1880.

Mr F E Pargiter, Asst Magte and Colr and Comr of the Sunderbuns, to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs from 6th inst.

Police—21st Novr,—Mr H S Shurr, Asst Supdt of Police leave for six weeks, from date he may be relieved of his present duties as Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Noakholly.

22nd Novr—Mr F E Kemp, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Dinagepore, is transfd to Hazareebagh,

27th Novr—Mr J C Stack, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is transfd to Serajgunge in Pubna.

Ecclesiastical—27th Novr—The Rev Nundo Lal Dass, attached to the Bhowanipore Congregational (Native) Church, is authorized to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians.

Registration,—26th Novr—S M Mohamed Buckth to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Chooadanga in Nuddea.

Nazir Ali Khan, on probn for six months, to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sasseram in Shahabad.

Baboo Nobo Krista Ghose to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Raneegunge in Burdwan.

Moulvi Syud Abdur Rezak to to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Kishoregunge in Mymensingh.

Baboo Mookoonda Lal Roy to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Contai in Midnapore.

Moulvi Abdul Wali to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Mogoorah in Jessore.

Baboo Gobinda Chandra Basu to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jhenida in Jessore.

Baboo Rajani Kanta Mustafi to be Rural Sub-Registrar Bagirhat in Khulna.

Moulvi Abdul Wadud to be Rural Sub Registrar or Pachemba in Hazarebagh.

Syed Mahomed Ishaq to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bettiah in Chumparun.

Syed Shah Jnayet Hossein to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Nowada in Gya.

Syed Mahomed Zak Hussain to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sewan in Sarun.

Baboo Protap Narain Roy is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Jungipore in Moorshedabad.

Nawab Zaighomood Dowlah to be Rural Snb-Registrar of Behar, in Patna, vice Kazi Mahomed Lall Zaman.

Education—22nd Novr—Mr W Griffiths, Principal, Hooghly College, returned to duty on afternoon of 2nd ist.

Medical—21st Novr—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of Nelphamaree Dispensary in the district of Rungpore :—

Baboo Deno Nath Chakerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector.

Baboo Jodu Nath Chakerbutty, Sub-Inspector of Schools.

22nd Novr—Asst Surg Brojo Nauth Shaha, in civil medical charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Dist, leave for two months from date he may be relieved.

Asst Surg Pogrno Chunder Singh, a Superny. at Bankoora to have civil medical charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Dist, during the absence of Asst Surg Brojo Nath Shaha.

Asst Surg Gopal Chunder Dey in charge of the South Suburban Hospital, leave for two months and five days, from date he may avail himself of it.

23rd Novr,—Surg E G Russell to act as Civil Surg of Tipperah, during absence, on deputn, of Surg-Maj J O' Brien, on being relieved of his present duties as Offg First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General hospital, by Surg-Maj F C Nicholson.

Municipal,—19th Novr,—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Sherepore Municipality, in Mymensingh, of Baboo Radha Bullub Chowdhry to be their Vice-Chairman.

Police,—24th Novr,—The Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the of Pooree to be an ex-officio Comr of that Municipality.

Chowdree Kritibas Dass to be a Comr of the Pooree Municipality.

Mr. T T Allen, Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, furlough for one year, from 1st Prox.

Mr. H Beverley, Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergns and Hooghly, to act as Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during absence of Mr. T T Allen.

Baboo Uma Churn Gangooly, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Satkhira sub-divn of the Khoolna dist, is transfd to Jessore, and to have charge of the Bongong sub-div of that dist.

Baboo Mohendro Nauth Gupta, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is transfd to Khoolna, and to have charge of the Satkhira sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Gopalchnnder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Bongong sub-divn of the Jessore dist, is transfd to Monghyr, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Moulvie Muffizuddin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Furreedpore, was on leave from 19th to 29th Octr, 1883, inclusive.

Baboo Shamachurn Dutt to act as a Sub-Depy Colr, in Bankoora, during absence on deputn of Baboo Annodaprosad Patnaik.

Baboo Parbuttychurn Roy, Depy Colr in charge of Dearah Survey and Settlements, in Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge and Tippearah, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J C Lloyd, Sub-Depy Colr, Hooghly, leave for three months, from 1st prox.

Baboo Nobinchunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, is to perform the functions of a Colr under Act VII B C, of 1880, in that dist.

Baboo Srinath Sen to act as Sub-Depy Colr, Midnapore, during absence of Baboo Kadernath Banerjee, from date he joined his appointment.

In suppression of order of 12th Octr; last published in the Calcutta Gazette of 24th idem, Baboo Kalinath Bose, Depy Mage and Depy Colr, Midripore, Furreedpore, is transfd to Balasore, and posted to the sudder station of that list.

Moulvie Anwar Ahmed, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Shahabad, is promtd temply to the third grade of Sub-Depy Colrs, vice Baboo Bholanath Dass, deceased.

Mr. F H Harding, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Tajpore, Darbhanga, furlough for twenty months, from 15th Febry next, or subsequent date.

Judicial Department—21st Novr—Mr W Maude, Asst Magte and Colr Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

22nd Novr—Mr L P Shirres, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna is vested with the power to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr. S C Roberts, Depy Supdt, Canal Revenue, Orissa, is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class, for the trial of offences under secs 93 to 95 of Act III, B C, of 1876.

23rd Novr—The gentlemen named below are apppointed to be Hony Magtes for the Tajpore Bench, in Durbhanga, and are vested with the powers of a Magte. third class.

Mr. W Crowdie and Munshi Mohamed Haniff.

Public Works Department—Bengal—22nd Novr—Leave—Mr E J Mearah, Exe Engr, 4th grade, two months privilege leave.

25th Novr—Notification—Mr D B Horn, Exe Engr, 3rd grade reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, on, afternoon of 17th inst.

Mr. Horn is posted to the Circular and Eastern Canals Divn.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Draughtsman and Estimator for the District Engineer's Office at Khulna, on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials to be received by the District Engineer up to 15th of December 1883.

HARI DAS PAL,
District Engineer.

Khulna, 28th November, 1883.

WANTED.

A temporary clerk for this office on a salary of Rs. 30 per month. Applications will be received up to the 5th December next.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Office, 4, Middleton Row, Calcutta, The 29th November 1883. } Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

The public are hereby infor med that on the occasion of the opening of the International Exhibition, on the 4th December 1883, the Chowringhee Road from Jaun-Bazar Cross Roads to the Exhibition Building will be closed to all traffic from 3-30 P. M. until the opening ceremouy is over, and no conveyances will be allowed to pass from any of the bye-Streets into that portion of Chowringhee Road.

All conveyances coming from the north and proceeding southwards will, after 3-30 P. M., go via the Kidderpore Cross Road and the Outram Road, and, if going to the Exhibition, approach it from the south.

Conveyances with occupants leaving the Exhibition after the opening ceremony, will proceed northwards, either along Chowringhee Road or via Sudder Street, as desired.

H. G. WILKINS,
Offg. Dy. Commissionor of Police.

Calcutta, 1st December 1883.

Subscriptions for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

	Rs.
Amount already advertised..	8,650
Hon'ble Justice Cunningham	100
Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, K. C. S. I. ...	200
Hon' ble Justice Field	100
Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert...	200
F. R. Hogg, Esq....	100
H. E. M. James, Esq.	50
Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C. S. I., C. I. E. ...	200
Messrs. Barry and Co.	50
Rajah Suttyanund Ghosal, Bahadoor ...	25
Messrs. F. and C. Osler	100
,, James Monteith and Co.... ...	50
,, Harman and Co...	50
,, T. E. Thomson and Co.... ...	100
,, Ranken and Co....	100
,, Cooke and Kelvey...	100
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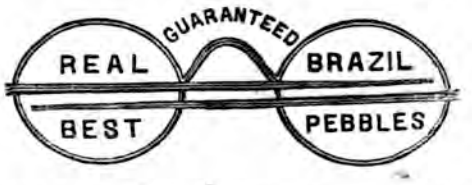

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